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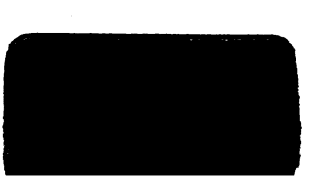

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Bureau of Statistics

OF

Labor and Industries

OF

NEW JERSEY

For the year ending October 31st

1912

CAMDEN, N. J.
SINNICKSON CHEW & SONS COMPANY
1913

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
TRENTON, October 31, 1912.

To His Excellency Woodrow Wilson, Governor:

SIR:—In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 105, Laws of 1878, and the several supplements thereto, I have the honor of submitting to the Senate and General Assembly through you, the thirty-fifth annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey.

WINTON C. GARRISON,
Chief.

INTRODUCTION.

The main features of this, the thirty-fifth annual report of the Bureau of Statistics, are on the same lines as those of preceding years. Part One, which is devoted entirely to the Statistics of Manufactures, shows the condition of manufacturing industry in New Jersey for the twelve months covered by the report, with regard to the character of management—corporate, partnership or individual; the number of persons who as stockholders, partners, or individual owners have a proprietary interest in the establishments considered; the quantities and cost values of all raw material used; the selling value of all products; the number of persons employed; the total amount paid in wages; the classified weekly and yearly earnings of wage workers; the proportion of business done, by which is meant the extent to which the actual work performed in each establishment during the year approached its full productive capacity—full capacity being represented by 100 per cent.

This statistical presentation is in fact a complete census, fully equal in comprehensiveness and accuracy, so far as the real manufacturing industries of the State are concerned, to that which is made by the Federal Government every five years, and, because of the greater variety of important details of an interesting character presented in its tables, much more useful for all purposes of economic and sociological research. A careful examination of these tables and a perusal of the explanatory text preceding them will convey a more correct understanding of all matters relative to employment, earnings, female labor, child labor, etc., than can be obtained in any other way. This part runs from page 3 to page 128.

Employment, working hours and wages on steam railroads in New Jersey, in which occupation nearly 47,000 men are em-

ployed—pages 131-147; a study of the cost of living in New Jersey as exemplified in a succession of tables showing retail prices for a selected bill of table supplies, and comparisons of the same with prices of previous years, occupies pages 149-158, and the review of the vegetable and fruit canning industry, with a most interesting study of the British National Insurance Act of 1911, which went into operation throughout Great Britain and Ireland on July 15, 1912 (pages 169-182), completes the contents of Part Two.

Part Three (pages 185-269), under the general title "Industrial Chronology of New Jersey," contains a tabulated record of the industrial accidents of the year, their causes and results, with other details relating to industrial occurrences which are interesting alike to the general public and to employers and wage earners. Each particular subject is prefaced by a brief introduction, indicating its particular points of interest, and the contents of the entire volume very fairly reflect the spirit of the act under which this Bureau was established thirty-five years ago.

It is, perhaps, not inappropriate to bestow a word of well deserved praise on the office force, whose interest in the work of the Bureau and whose zeal and intelligence displayed in the performance of their several duties entitle them collectively and severally to the highest commendation in my power to bestow.

I regard the paying of this justly earned tribute from me as being particularly appropriate at this time for the reason that my official relation to the office, which covers a period of ten years back, will terminate with the publication of this report.

WINTON C. GARRISON,
Chief, Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey.

PART I.

Statistics of Manufactures in New Jersey,

Capital Invested, Number of Operatives Employed.

Cost Value of Material Used.

Selling Value of Goods Made.

Average Working Hours.

Classified Weekly Wages.

Average Yearly Earnings of Labor.

Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey for the Twelve Months Ending December 31, 1912.

The following is a statistical presentation of the conditions which prevailed in the manufacturing establishments of New Jersey that are operated on what is known as the factory system, and are in a position to furnish, from their records, the several varieties of information required for these reports.

The law establishing this system of annual statistics of manufactures does not require that a compilation should be made each year similar in character to the Federal Census of manufactures, in which absolutely all forms of productive industry, great and small, permanent and temporary, found to be in existence at the time of making the canvass are included, provided the yearly products of the same are not less than five hundred dollars in value. The purpose aimed at by this presentation is rather to show the permanent industrial growth of our State, and the general economic conditions surrounding that numerous and important part of our population that is permanently employed in factory and workshop occupations.

While the "Statistics of Manufactures" is not, and never was intended to be regarded as a census in the ordinary meaning of that term, the compilation undoubtedly serves to show from year to year whether our industries are growing or declining in diversification of forms and numbers employed. It is, in fact, a complete census of the real factory industries of the State, and to show how slightly its totals differ in all essential respects from those of the Federal compilation, it is sufficient to point to the fact that in the nearly 9,000 separate plants credited to New Jersey by the United States Census of 1910, the average number of persons employed that year is reported at 326,102, while the 2,475 establishments included in this compilation, report 324,670 as the greatest number employed at any time during the year, and 305,295 as the average; it is thus shown that notwithstanding the difference in the number of establishments reporting, the average number employed as shown here is less than 6 per cent. below the figures of

the Federal Census for the far greater number of concerns included in its canvass.

The number of establishments considered in this presentation is 2,475, or 52 more than appeared in the statistics of last year. All but a comparatively small number of these 52 plants had commenced business in this State during the next preceding three years, and were excused from reporting until the present year so as to allow time for a complete organization of their respective systems of manufacture before being called upon to fill out the manufacturers' schedules. The establishments reporting are divided into 89 general industries, and one group under the heading "Unclassified," which contains concerns that could not be presented under correct industry headings without incurring the risk of exposing the business of their owners, because of the fact that not more than two of them were engaged in any one particular line of manufacture, and the established rule which is never departed from, is to have not less than three establishments under any industry heading. The 89 general industry classifications contain a number of individual establishments ranging from 4 in the case of "mirrors" and "women's shirtwaists," to 196 under the heading "broad silk and ribbons." The tables as presented in this compilation are in the form of abstracts which show only the totals relating to each industry; consequently the report of no one establishment can by any possible means be separated from the totals of the industry group with which it is merged.

The tables—ten in number, follow the forms of previous years, and show for each industry—first, the character of management, whether the same be by corporation, partnership, or individual owner; second, the total amount of capital invested, divided so as to show the sum charged to land and buildings, to machinery, tools and implements, and also the amounts in use for other purposes; third, the cost value of stock or material used in manufacture, together with the selling value of all goods made or work done; fourth, the greatest, least and average number of persons employed, by industries; fifth, the average number of persons employed by months, classified according to sex and age; sixth, the total amount paid in wages and average yearly earnings of employes by industries; seventh, the classified weekly earnings of all wage earners; eighth, the average working hours per week

and per day; ninth, the proportion of business done—that is to say, the extent to which the operations of the various industries approached their productive capacity; and tenth, the primary power used, with its aggregate horse power.

Besides these ten general tables, there are a number of more limited compilations in which the totals for twenty-five selected industries are compared with those of the next preceding year and such increases or decreases as occur are shown in absolute numbers and by percentages. The industries used in these comparisons are selected for that purpose because in the matter of capital invested, number of wage earners employed, value of products, etc., they are the most important in the entire classification. These twenty-five industries really include much more than one-half the number of establishments considered, and an even larger proportion of all the other totals included in the compilation. Besides this special comparison of selected industries, the totals for "other industries" and for all establishments included in the compilation are compared for both years. In this way the rise or fall of activity in each industry is shown with satisfactory clearness from year to year, while the space occupied by the tables is much less than would be required if the comparisons were presented in any other way.

TABLE No. 1.

This table shows the character of ownership of all establishments grouped under each of the eight-nine industry headings; the management is divided into three classes, headed respectively, corporations, partnerships and individual owners. The number of stockholders—male, female, and trustees acting for minors, estates, etc., is given for corporations; the number of partners,—male, female, and special, in private firms or partnerships, and the number of private owners is also shown on the table.

Of the 2,475 establishments reporting, 1,710, or 69.1 per cent. of the total number are shown by the table to be under corporate management, and 765, or 30.9 per cent., are managed by partnerships, individual owners or other forms of private control. In the manufacturing statistics of 1910, the proportions of the total number of establishments under corporate, and under private control were 68.5 per cent. and 31.5 per cent., respectively. The increase in corporate form of management during the year covered

by these statistics, is therefore, 0.6 per cent. and as a matter of course, private management shows a falling off of exactly the same percentage. The evolution in industry toward the corporate form of management has progressed steadily during recent years, the growth showing an average of about 1.5 per cent. per year since the commencement of the compilation of these annual statistics. While noting in previous reports this marked and steadily maintained tendency, the many advantages of the system were referred to and explained; these were, in part, as follows: Limitation of liability of investors to the par value of stock held; promoting efficiency and economy of administration by bringing to bear on the work in hand, the highest technical skill supported by ample capital; dividing the risks and profits of business enterprise among many persons, so that stockholders are neither impoverished by reverses, nor greatly enriched by success. The force of this latter statement will be recognized when the actual number of persons sharing the ownership of all establishments under both forms of management is considered. The number of partners and individual owners concerned in the 765 establishments under non-corporate management is 1,342, or a small fraction less than an average of 1.8 for each of them, while the stockholders in the 1,710 establishments under corporate management report a total of 110,091 stockholders, or an average of 64.6 for each corporately owned plant. This exhibit of the comparative popularity of both systems of management, should interest all who regard with disfavor the centralization of authority whether in industry, commerce, or finance; the above figures show that in privately owned establishments there are less than an average of two owners who assume all the risks and enjoy all the profits of the business, while under corporate management, the liabilities and profits are divided among an average of 64.6 persons for each establishment. The total number of stockholders and partners interested in all establishments reporting is 111,433.

Of the 110,091 stockholders in corporations, 67,878, or 61.7 per cent. are males; 36,100, or 32.8 per cent. are females; and 6,113, or 5.5 per cent. are banks and trustees, the latter acting for minors who are in most cases, orphans. Of the 1,342 partners and individual owners, 1,257, or 93.6 per cent. are males; 63, or 4.7 per cent. are females, and 22, or 1.7 per cent. are special partners or trustees for the estates of deceased persons.

The following table shows a comparison of the statistics of management of all industries for the years 1910 and 1911.

	1910.	1911.
Number of establishments owned by individuals and partnerships..	764	765
Number of individual owners or partners.....	1,337	1,342
Average number of owners per establishment.....	1.7	1.7
Number of establishments owned by corporations.....	1,659	1,710
Number of stockholders.....	103,815	110,091
Average number of stockholders per establishment.....	62.6	64.4
Aggregate number of partners and stockholders.....	105,152	111,433

Of the eighty-nine general industries shown on Table No. 1, there are five with an aggregate of 41 establishments that are operated under corporate management exclusively; these are: High explosives, 10 establishments; drawn wire and wire cloth, 14 establishments; mining iron ore, 6 establishments; pig iron, 4 establishments, and thread, 7 establishments. No one of the entire number of industries is under exclusively private management.

Unquestionably no other business interest of the State, nor indeed all other interests combined, equals our manufacturing industries in the number of people who are directly concerned in their welfare in the two relations of employers and wage earners; of the former there are 111,483, and of the latter there were an average of 305,295 employed throughout the year, in all the establishments considered, which makes a grand total of 416,778 persons, or about 16 per cent. of the total population of our State, whose income are dependent in whole or in part, on the prosperity of manufacturing industry.

TABLE No. 2.

In this table, the aggregate amount of capital invested in the establishments appearing under each industry heading is given, as is also the total for the establishments included in all industries. The capital invested is arranged under three subdivisions, viz.: The amounts representing the value of "land and buildings;" of "machinery, tools and implements;" and the sums reported as "bills receivable," stock in process of manufacture, and "cash on hand or in bank" on the dates when the establishment reports from which the table is compiled were made.

The total capital invested in all industries is, as reported, $848,600,943. The investments of three heavily capitalized establish-

ments are not included in this total, the managers of these concerns being unwillinng to make any definite report relating to their capital, while filling out perfectly, all other information called for by the blank. As shown by the foot notes to the table, there are five industries in which a number of establishments ranging from one to six that were unable to give the capital invested in subdivisions as called for by the schedule, but instead, reported their several amounts in total sums. These instances of departure from the form are so few, that their occurrence does not impair the substantial accuracy of the subdivisions of capital invested, as presented by the table.

The capital invested in "lands and buildings" used for manufacturing purposes is $201,065,821, or 23.7 per cent. of the total; the amount invested in "machinery, tools and equipment," is $191,550,019, or 22.6 per cent. of the total; and the amount reported as representing "bills receivable, stock in process of manufacture, cash on hand, etc.," is $455,985,103, or 53.7 per cent. of the total capital invested in all industries. The changes in capital invested in 1911 and 1910 are shown in the following table:

	1911.	1910.	Increase in 1911.	
			Amount.	Per Cent.
Total capital invested	$848,600,943	$779,490,692	$69,110,348	8.8
In lands and buildings	201,065,821	191,502,005	9,563,816	5.0
In machinery, tools and implements	191,550,019	178,948,302	12,601,717	7.0
In bills receivable, unfinished stock, cash on hand or in bank	455,985,103	409,040,385	46,944,718	11.0

In previous reports the fact that capital invested in manufacturing industry as reported in these statistics does not, generally speaking, include the value of land and buildings in the numerous instances where factories are located in premises held under lease and rental. The aggregate value of land and buildings in actual use for manufacturing purposes, that for that reason does not appear in the compilation is believed to be quite large, particularly in the principal cities and towns where there are many buildings, space in each of which is rented by several industrial concerns. The lessees or tenants of such buildings are not in a position to place valuations on property not their own, and the actual owners or agents when found are, as a rule, indisposed to furnish infor-

mation on the subject, suspecting apparently that the purpose behind the inquiry may be in some way inimical to their interests. In the absence of definite authority to insist on valuations for such property being furnished, the manufacturing industries of our State must continue to show a total capitalization much below what it would be if all this rented property were included.

In the following table comparisons are made of the total capital invested in twenty-five leading industries for 1911 and 1910, each being compared separately, and the increases or decreases shown numerically and by percentages. The same table gives a comparison of the aggregate totals of "other industries," by which is meant those not included in the twenty-five leading classifications. The totals for "all industries," including the entire 2,475 establishments reporting are also compared on this table.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Invested.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1911 as compared with 1910.	
		1910.	1911.	Amount.	Percentage.
Artisans' tools	41	$4,462,278	$4,559,158	+ $96,880	+ 2.2
Boilers (steam)	17	11,530,009	12,156,349	+ 626,340	+ 5.4
Brewery products	37	37,322,869	38,360,059	+ 1,037,190	+ 2.8
Brick and terra cotta	77	21,927,240	24,546,680	+ 2,619,440	+ 11.9
Chemical products	77	37,096,101	41,016,082	+ 3,919,981	+ 10.6
Cigars and tobacco	36	11,147,957	9,923,452	— 1,224,505	— 11.0
Drawn wire and wire cloth	14	5,216,210	20,608,120	+ 15,391,910	+*295.0
Electrical appliances	34	19,081,086	18,538,230	— 542,855	— 2.8
Furnaces, ranges and heaters	16	7,664,717	8,435,982	+ 771,265	+ 10.0
Glass (window and bottle)	20	5,830,898	5,522,206	— 308,693	— 5.3
Hats (fur and felt)	40	4,488,496	4,405,801	— 82,695	— 1.8
Jewelry	113	8,676,928	9,714,491	+ 1,037,563	+ 12.0
Leather (tanned and finished)	86	17,132,095	19,232,392	+ 2,099,297	+ 12.3
Lamps (electric and other)	10	7,356,256	10,038,995	+ 2,682,739	+ 36.5
Machinery	139	50,899,725	53,631,621	+ 2,731,896	+ 5.4
Metal goods	87	14,271,612	15,188,835	+ 917,223	+ 6.4
Oils	21	70,704,966	77,050,669	+ 6,345,703	+ 9.0
Paper	48	11,143,506	11,155,999	+ 12,493	+ 0.1
Pottery	52	9,795,610	10,152,602	+ 356,992	+ 3.6
Rubber products (hard and soft)	53	28,902,913	30,140,119	+ 1,237,206	+ 4.3
Shipbuilding	17	24,242,344	26,059,282	+ 1,816,938	+ 7.5
Silks (broad and ribbon goods)	196	36,705,225	36,095,719	— 609,506	— 1.7
Steel and iron (structural)	29	9,043,705	9,236,986	+ 193,281	+ 2.1
Steel and iron (forging)	13	15,502,559	16,150,405	+ 647,846	+ 4.2
Woolen and worsted goods	27	39,993,786	40,812,045	+ 818,259	+ 2.0
Twenty-five industries	1,300	$510,140,091	$552,732,278	+ $42,592,187	+ 8.3
Other industries	1,175	269,350,601	295,868,665	+ 26,518,064	+ 9.8
All industries	2,475	$779,490,692	$848,600,943	+ $69,110,251	+ 8.9

*Unusually large increase, due to the fact that two of the principal establishments included, reported capital invested for the first time this year.

As shown by the above table, five industries, viz.: "cigars and tobacco;" "electrical appliances;" "glass (window and bottle;" "hats (felt and fur);" and "silk (broad and ribbon)" have less capital invested in 1911 than in 1910. The reductions shown by these industries are, however, small; the largest—11.0 per cent.—is shown by "cigars and tobacco," the next largest—glass (window and bottle)—is 5.3 per cent., and the others less than 2 per cent. each. Twenty of the twenty-five selected industries show increases of capital, one of them—"drawn wire, and wire cloth"—being exceptionally large because this item is reported in 1911, but was overlooked in 1910, by the two largest concerns engaged in that industry. Outside of this apparent increase, which is really nothing more than the correction of a previous omission, the greatest growth of capital shown by any of the selected industries occurs in "lamps (electric and other)," which is 36.5 per cent. more in 1911 than in 1910. The next greatest increase is shown by the "jewelry" and the "leather" industries. The entire twenty-five selected industries show an increase of $42,592,187, or 8.3 per cent. in capital invested in 1911 as compared with 1910; "other industries," that is to say, those not included in the selected group, show an increase for 1911 of 9.8 per cent. as compared with 1910, and the increase for "all industries" is 8.9 per cent., which is precisely the same as the increase of capital invested shown by the comparison of the year 1910 with 1909.

The importance of the industrial establishments included in the "twenty-five selected industries" considered in these comparison tables, is shown in the following table which gives the average amount of capital invested *per establishment.* The same table shows the average capital per establishment for "other industries" and for "all industries."

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Average Amount of Capital Invested per Establishment.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1911 as compared with 1910.	
		1910.	1911.	Amount.	Percentage.
Artisans' tools	41	$101,415	$111,198	+ $9,783	+ 9.6
Boilers (steam)	17	720,625	715,079	— 5,546	— 0.8
Brewery products	87	1,008,726	1,036,758	+ 28,032	+ 2.7
Brick and terra cotta	77	296,314	318,788	+ 22,474	+ 7.6
Chemical products	77	537,624	532,676	— 4,948	— 0.9
Cigars and tobacco	36	318,513	275,651	— 42,862	— 13.5
Drawn wire and wire cloth	14	372,586	1,472,008	+ 1,099,422	+*295.1
Electrical appliances	34	530,030	545,242	+ 15,212	+ 2.9
Furnaces, ranges and heaters	16	479,044	527,249	+ 48,205	+ 10.1
Glass (window and bottle)	20	265,041	276,110	+ 11,069	+ 4.2
Hats (fur and felt)	40	104,383	110,145	+ 5,762	+ 5.5
Jewelry	113	81,093	85,968	+ 4,875	+ 6.0
Leather (tanned and finished)	86	208,940	223,632	+ 14,692	+ 7.0
Lamps (electric and other)	10	817,362	1,003,899	+ 186,537	+ 22.8
Machinery	139	363,569	385,839	+ 22,270	+ 6.1
Metal goods	87	176,193	174,584	— 1,609	— 0.9
Oils	21	3,721,314	3,669,079	— 52,235	— 1.4
Paper	48	253,261	232,417	— 20,844	— 8.2
Pottery	52	192,071	195,242	+ 3,171	+ 1.6
Rubber products (hard and soft)	53	566,724	568,681	+ 1,957	+ 0.3
Shipbuilding	17	1,426,020	1,532,899	+ 106,879	+ 7.5
Silks (broad and ribbon goods)	196	174,787	184,162	+ 9,375	+ 5.4
Steel and iron (structural)	29	347,834	318,517	— 29,317	— 8.4
Steel and iron (forging)	13	1,192,504	1,242,339	+ 49,835	+ 4.2
Woolen and worsted goods	27	1,599,751	1,511,557	— 88,194	— 5.5
Twenty-five industries	1,300	$398,236	$425,178	+ $26,942	+ 6.8
Other industries	1,175	235,859	251,803	+ 15,944	+ 6.8
All industries	2,475	$321,705	$342,869	+ $21,164	+ 6.8

*Unusually large increase, due to the fact that two of the principal establishments included, reported capital invested for the first time this year.

As shown by the above table, the average amount of capital invested per establishment included in the "twenty-five selected industries," was $425,178 in 1911, and $398,236 in 1910; the increase in 1911 is therefore $26,942, or 6.8 per cent. "Other industries" show an average capitalization per individual establishment in 1910, of $235,859, and $251,803 in 1911; the increase of capital per plant in this group during the latter year, is, therefore, $15,944, or 6.8 per cent. For "all industries," including the entire 2,475 establishments considered, the average capital per establishment was $321,705 in 1910, and $342,869 in 1911, showing an increase of $21,164, or 6.6 per cent. For "all industries," the average is $321,705 in 1910, and $342,869 in 1911, which is an increase of $21,164, or 6.8 per cent. per establishment."

Eight of the twenty-five selected industries show decreases in the average amount of capital invested per establishment, and seventeen show increases; of the eight decreases, three are merely nominal, being less than 1 per cnt. and the other five, as shown by the figures, are, with the exception of "cigars and tobacco" quite small. The increases, as shown by the table, are for the most part large; with the exception of the 295 per cent. shown by "drawn wire and wire cloth" an explanation of which appears in the foot note to the table, the largest increase in average capital per establishment in 1911, 22.8 per cent., is shown by the manufacture of "lamps (electric and other)," and the next greatest, 10.1 per cent., is credited to "furnaces, ranges and heaters."

Among the "twenty-five selected industries" there are six, viz., "brewery products," "drawn wire and wire cloth," "lamps," "shipbuilding," "steel and iron forgings," and "woolen and worsted goods," that show a capitalization per establishment of from $1,000,000, to $1,500,000, while one industry, oil refining, shows an average capitalization for each of the twenty-one establishments grouped under that heading, of $3,669,079 for 1911. The industry showing the lowest capitalization per establishment is "jewelry," in which industry there are 113 firms engaged, all in or near the city of Newark. The average capital invested per firm is $85,968; and as at least 90 per cent. of these rent space in large buildings, about that proportion of the value of "lands and buildings" occupied by them is, for reasons already explained, lost to the total aggregate capital invested as reported for the industry.

The data relating to capital invested, as presented on this table, shows in the most striking manner how vast is the scale on which modern manufacturing industry is now carried on, and the immense sums of money which must be invested by its promoters before entering the competitive struggle for business and profits.

TABLE No. 3.

This table shows the cost value of all "material used" in manufacture and also the selling value of all "goods made or work done" for each of the eighty-nine industry groups, for the "unclassified" establishments, and for "all industries." Included in the totals of "material used" are the cost values of such material as had been worked into and become a part of the finished prod-

ucts of each industry, together with articles consumed in the processes of manufacture, such as oils, waste, packing cases, fuel, lighting, etc.

In the following table the data relating to the twenty-five selected industries for 1911 are compared separately with those for 1910, the increases and decreases being shown both numerically and by percentages. The totals of "other industries," that is to say, those not included in the selected group, are also compared.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Stock Used.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1911 as compared with 1910.	
		1910.	1911.	Amount.	Percentage.
Artisans' tools	41	$1,386,294	$1,351,615	— $34,679	— 2.5
Boilers (steam)	17	3,232,673	3,084,086	— 148,587	— 4.6
Brewery products	37	5,965,556	5,988,283	+ 22,727	+ 0.4
Brick and terra cotta	77	2,922,273	3,215,364	+ 293,091	+ 10.0
Chemical products	77	18,469,281	20,455,959	+ 1,986,678	+ 10.8
Cigars and tobacco	36	11,344,624	12,209,415	+ 864,791	+ 7.6
Drawn wire and wire cloth	14	25,145,306	24,203,680	— 941,626	— 3.7
Electrial appliances	34	9,775,022	9,030,223	— 744,799	— 7.6
Furnaces, ranges and heaters	16	3,518,217	3,259,020	— 259,197	— 7.4
Glass (window and bottle)	20	2,323,365	2,479,151	+ 155,786	+ 6.7
Hats (fur and felt)	40	5,089,723	4,629,668	— 460,055	— 9.0
Jewelry	113	6,244,217	6,101,603	— 142,614	— 2.3
Leather (tanned and finished)	86	20,215,588	20,737,027	+ 521,439	+ 2.6
Lamps (electrical and other)	10	2,972,448	4,515,759	+ 1,543,311	+ 51.9
Machinery	139	16,823,375	15,363,881	— 1,459,494	— 8.7
Metal goods	87	9,581,722	9,904,981	+ 323,259	+ 3.4
Oils	21	60,716,766	64,695,175	+ 3,978,409	+ 6.5
Paper	48	7,784,926	7,099,718	— 685,208	— 8.8
Pottery	52	2,558,366	2,553,756	— 4,610	— 0.2
Rubber products (hard and soft)	53	23,647,377	23,657,966	+ 10,589	+ ...
Shipbuilding	17	4,341,484	3,576,907	— 764,577	— 17.6
Silks (broad and ribbon goods)	196	29,115,893	28,839,536	— 276,357	— 0.9
Steel and iron (structural)	29	6,209,434	6,014,675	— 194,759	— 3.1
Steel and iron (forging)	13	4,111,706	2,860,336	— 1,251,370	— 30.4
Woolen and worsted goods	27	21,290,115	20,336,257	— 953,858	— 4.5
Twenty-five industries	1,300	$304,121,751	$306,169,041	+ $2,047,290	+ 0.7
Other industries	1,175	258,414,123	259,777,321	+ 1,363,198	+ 0.5
All industries	2,475	$562,535,874	$565,946,362	+ $3,410,488	+ 0.6

As shown by the above table, the cost value of every variety of stock or material used by the "twenty-five selected industries" in 1910 was $304,121,751; in 1911 the value reported was $306,169,041, which is an increase of $2,047,290, or 0.7 per cent. The cost value of stock or material used by "other indus-

tries" in 1910 was $258,414,123, and for 1911 the cost is $259,777,321; the increase is $1,363,198, or 0.5 per cent. For "all industries" combined the cost value of material used in 1910 was $562,535,874; in 1911 the total cost value was $565,946,362, a difference in favor of 1911 amounting to $3,410,488, or 0.6 per cent. Of the "twenty-five selected industries," fifteen show a falling off in the cost value of material used, and ten show increases sufficiently large to offset these and leave a small percentage of gain. The decreases range from 0.2 per cent. in "pottery," to 30.4 per cent. in steel and iron forgings. The increases range from 0.4 per cent. in brewery products, to 51.9 per cent in the manufacture of electric and other "lamps." With a few exceptions the increases and decreases are both small, and in the aggregate come within an insignificant fraction of cancelling each other. To what extent the decreases in the cost value of material used are due to diminished consumption, or to reductions in prices paid for the same, cannot be determined, as values only, without quantities, are reported by all establishments.

The industries showing the largest expenditures for stock or material used in 1911 are: "Oil refining," $64,695,175; "silk goods," $28,839,536; "drawn wire and wire cloth," $24,203,680; "rubber products (hard and soft)," $23,657,966; "leather (tanned and finished)," $20,737,027; "chemical products," $20,455,959; and "woolen and worsted products," $20,336,257. The average cost value of material used by each of the 2,475 establishments reporting is $228,665.

The selling value of "goods made or work done" is shown on this table for each industry group and for all industries combined. In the following table these selling values are given for each of the "twenty-five selected industries," for "other industries," and also for "all industries;" the data for 1911 is placed in comparison with those of 1910, and the increases and decreases are noted numerically and by percentages.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Goods Made.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1911 as compared with 1910.	
		1910.	1911.	Amount.	Percentage.
Artisans' tools	41	$3,693,983	$3,644,380	— $49,603	— 1.3
Boilers (steam)	17	5,983,356	5,617,304	— 366,052	— 6.1
Brewery products	37	20,449,978	21,205,946	+ 755,968	+ 3.7
Brick and terra cotta	77	9,679,494	9,577,995	— 101,499	— 1.0
Chemical products	77	35,657,246	39,367,918	+ 3,710,672	+ 10.4
Cigars and tobacco	36	24,535,026	26,156,456	+ 1,621,430	+ 6.7
Drawn wire and wire cloth	14	39,150,336	35,514,691	— 3,635,645	— 9.3
Electrical appliances	34	20,165,077	17,662,810	— 2,502,267	— 12.4
Furnaces, ranges and heaters	16	6,670,737	6,614,779	— 55,958	— 0.8
Glass (window and bottle)	20	5,490,066	5,830,556	+ 340,490	+ 6.2
Hats (fur and felt)	40	10,503,020	9,728,413	— 774,607	— 7.4
Jewelry	113	11,223,541	10,891,627	— 331,914	— 2.9
Leather (tanned and finished)	86	29,359,572	30,382,249	+ 1,022,677	+ 3.5
Lamps (electrical and other)	10	7,277,276	9,728,159	+ 2,450,883	+ 33.7
Machinery	139	36,718,446	37,394,567	+ 676,121	+ 1.8
Metal goods	87	18,446,264	18,850,213	+ 403,949	+ 2.2
Oils	21	70,720,942	77,585,033	+ 6,864,091	+ 9.7
Paper	48	13,363,369	13,191,142	— 172,227	— 1.3
Pottery	52	8,340,246	8,330,378	— 9,868	— 0.1
Rubber products (hard and soft)	53	34,733,592	36,057,242	+ 1,323,650	+ 3.8
Shipbuilding	17	8,765,216	10,075,002	+ 1,309,786	+ 15.0
Silks (broad and ribbon goods)	196	52,572,837	52,023,853	— 548,984	— 1.0
Steel and iron (structural)	29	10,935,411	10,191,216	— 744,195	— 6.8
Steel and iron (forging)	13	7,636,544	6,134,604	— 1,501,940	— 19.7
Woolen and worsted goods	27	30,754,104	30,855,767	+ 101,663	+ 0.3
Twenty-five industries	1,300	$522,825,679	$532,612,300	+ $9,786,621	+ 1.9
Other industries	1,175	391,947,131	408,148,252	+ 16,201,121	+ 4.1
All industries	2,475	$914,772,810	$940,760,552	+ $25,987,742	+ 2.8

As shown by the above table, the total value of all goods made or work done during the year 1911 was $940,760,552; in 1910 the total value reported was $914,772,810; the increase in 1911 is, therefore, $25,987,742, or 2.8 per cent. As pointed out in a foot note to the table, there were two establishments under the "unclassified" heading, neither of them large however, that failed to return the value of material used, and goods made or work done for 1911.

Of the "twenty-five selected industries" appearing in the comparison table, twelve show an increase in the total value of products, and thirteen show a decrease. With a few exceptions, however, the changes are not very great and balancing one with another, the table shows a net increase for the twenty-five selected industries in 1911, as compared with 1910, of 1.9 per cent. "Other industries," that is to say, the group not included in the

twenty-five selected industries show a much larger increase for 1911 over 1910, the proportion being 4.1 per cent.

Much the largest proportionate increase in total value of product shown by any one of the industries is that credited to "lamps (electric and other)", 33.7 per cent., and the next greatest is 15.0 per cent., which was the gain made during the year by "shipbuilding." The greatest falling off, 19.7 per cent., is shown by "steel and iron forgings." In the total value of "goods made or work done," "refining oils" is far ahead of all other industries with a product valued at $77,585,033; "silk goods (broad and ribbon)" come next with a product of $52,023,853, which is 1.0 per cent. below the total for 1910. From the standpoint of value of products alone, oil refining is the most important industry of the State, but the number of wage earners employed, 7,500, is relatively small. Undoubtedly the production of "silk goods," in which New Jersey leads all other States, is our greatest industry, giving employment in its various branches, as it does, to nearly 30,000 operatives, men and women, and producing merchandise to the value of more than $52,000,000 annually. Besides the oil refining and silk industries, there are many others, as will be seen by an examination of the table, that show products ranging in value from above $20,000,000 to nearly $40,000,000. The average value of product per establishment for the group included in the "twenty-five selected industries" is $412,778; for other industries the average per establishment is $347,360; and for "all industries," including the entire 2,475 establishments reporting, the average product is valued at $380,105 per establishment.

TABLE No. 4.

This table shows for each of the eighty-nine general industries, and for all industries combined, the greatest, least and average number of persons employed, classified as, men 16 years old and over; women 16 years old and over; and young persons of either sex under the age of 16 years. As the minimum age at which children may be employed in factories and workshops of New Jersey is fourteen years, it is assumed that none of the young persons included in the third classification are below that limit. The excess of greatest over least number of persons employed is given for each industry and for all industries, both in absolute numbers and by percentages. The figures representing this excess and

their equivalent percentages, will show clearly the amount of idleness or unemployment experienced by each industry during the year. Just what is meant by unemployment may be illustrated by assuming that some particular industry or establishment employs at one time during the year five hundred persons, and that this number has been reduced to four hundred because of slackness in trade; under such circumstances there would be one hundred employes, or 20 per cent. of the greatest number on the pay roll at any time during the year who suffered the consequences of irregular or intermittent employment.

The totals of this table show the greatest number of persons employed at any one time during the year to have been 324,670, and the least number281,993. The difference between these totals is 42,677, or 13.1 per cent., of the greatest number, whose employment for one or another reason, principally fluctuation in demand for the products of the various industries in which they were engaged, was not continuous during the entire year. By far the larger proportion of this irregularity of employment is chargeable to the seasonal trades, the largest of which are the clay products and glass industries. The first of these practically suspends all operations during the winter months, and the second close down almost entirely during the summer months. There are other seasonal trades in which extra help is employed at certain periods of the year and discharged or "laid off" when the rush is over, and as stated above, this regular irregularity of employment accounts for the largest part, about 60 per cent., of the difference between the greatest and least numbers employed in all industries throughout the year. Apart from the customary periods of idleness in the seasonal industries, the fluctuations of employment in 1911 as compared with 1910, were very slight indeed, as shown by the figures below, in which the state of employment for both years is compared.

	1910.	1911.	Increase.	
			Number.	Per Cent.
Greatest number employed	321,552	324,670	3,118	1.0
Least number employed	277,319	281,993	4,674	1.7
Average number employed	302,265	305,295	3,030	1.0

As shown by the above comparison, the increase in the "greatest" and also in the "average number of persons employed" in 1911 as compared with 1910, is, respectively, only 1.0 per cent. In the least number of persons employed the increase is 1.7 per cent., which shows that in the matter of employment the conditions of 1911 were practically the same as those of 1910, the increases being represented by the small percentages shown above. To fully appreciate the extent of shrinkage in employment shown this year it should be noted that a comparison table similar to that above showed, for 1910, an increase of 8.2 per cent in the average number employed over that of 1909, and that the average annual ratio of increase considered over a period of sixty years is 4.4 per cent.

Of the aggregate average number of persons employed in "all industries," 305,295, Table No. 3 shows that 222,997, or 73.0 per cent., of the total are men sixteen years old and over; 76,216, or 24.9 per cent., are women sixteen years old and over, and 6,082, or 2.0 per cent., are young persons of either sex who are below the age of 16 years. The percentages of each one of these subdivisions of wage earners, and also the proportion of unemployment or temporary idleness are given below for 1911, in comparison with 1910.

CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYES.	Percentages.		Increase (+) Decrease (—)
	1910.	1911.	
Men 16 years old and over	74.0	73.0	— 1.0
Women 16 years old and over	24.0	24.9	+ 0.9
Children under 16 years old	2.0	2.0	...
Temporary idleness or unemployment	13.8	13.9	+ 0.1

As shown above, there has been a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the proportion of male and an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the proportion of female employes. This is contrary to the experience of every year since the compilation of these statistics was begun; heretofore the experience had been that each succeeding year showed a small but steadily maintained increase in the proportion of male labor, and a practically corresponding reduction in the proportion of females. The percentages of young persons under 16 years of age remain the same, 2 per cent., for both years, and "unemployment" shows an increase of only one-tenth of one per cent., which is, practically speaking, nothing.

The following table shows all the industries, seventy in number, in which the labor of women or children is utilized in the processes of manufacture; the actual number of men, women and children employed with their corresponding percentages of the total numbers engaged in these industries are given for each occupation.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Percentage of		
			Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Years and Over.	Children Under 16 Years.	Total.	Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Years and Over.	Children Under 16 Years.
2	Artisans' tools	41	2,441	94	42	2,577	94.72	3.65	1.63
3	Art tile	12	716	337	48	1,101	65.03	30.61	4.36
5	Boxes (wood and paper)	54	1,211	1,379	125	2,715	44.60	50.79	4.61
7	Brick and terra cotta	77	8,209	7	36	8,252	99.48	.08	.44
8	Brushes	15	223	109	7	339	65.78	32.15	2.07
9	Buttons (metal)	9	465	620	42	1,127	41.26	55.01	3.73
10	Buttons (pearl)	28	1,004	388	23	1,415	70.95	27.42	1.63
11	Carpets and rugs	6	625	313	32	970	64.43	32.27	3.30
13	Chemical products	77	6,716	2,219	116	9,051	74.20	24.52	1.28
14	Cigars and tobacco	36	1,895	7,807	513	10,215	18.56	76.42	5.02
15	Clothing	16	580	711	2	1,293	44.86	54.99	.15
16	Confectionery	10	239	373	33	645	37.05	57.83	5.12
18	Corsets and corset waists	9	195	2,145	93	2,433	8.02	88.16	3.82
19	Cutlery	12	1,005	126	18	1,149	87.47	10.96	1.57
20	Cotton goods	35	1,768	4,157	183	6,108	28.95	68.06	2.99
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing	19	3,285	706	64	4,055	81.01	17.41	1.58
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth	14	7,536	674	2	8,214	91.77	8.20	.03
23	Electrical appliances	34	6,183	1,087	26	7,296	84.75	14.90	.35
24	Embroideries	29	425	1,529	168	2,122	20.03	72.05	7.92
26	Food products	34	3,025	670	57	3,752	80.62	17.86	1.52
27	Foundry (brass)	22	1,388	37	7	1,432	96.93	2.58	.49
28	Foundry (iron)	58	8,575	107	28	8,710	98.45	1.23	.32
29	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	16	2,131	86	8	2,225	95.78	3.86	.36
30	Glass and electric light fixtures	14	477	20	...	497	95.98	4.02	....
31	Glass (cut tableware)	9	353	48	37	438	80.59	10.96	8.45
32	Glass (window and bottle)	20	5,597	148	209	5,954	94.01	2.48	3.51
33	Glass mirrors	4	128	23	8	159	80.50	14.47	5.03
34	Graphite products	6	991	1,173	64	2,228	44.48	52.65	2.87
35	Hats (fur and felt)	40	4,020	1,315	9	5,344	75.22	24.61	.17
36	Hats (straw)	3	317	358	6	681	46.55	52.57	.88
37	High explosives	10	2,197	67	5	2,269	96.83	2.95	.22
39	Jewelry	113	2,610	945	90	3,645	71.60	25.93	2.47
40	Knit goods	26	1,137	1,668	119	2,924	38.88	57.05	4.07
41	Leather	86	5,769	107	37	5,913	97.56	1.81	.63
42	Leather goods	18	548	351	23	922	59.44	38.07	2.49
43	Lamps	10	2,220	3,694	41	5,955	37.28	62.03	.69
45	Machinery	139	19,776	638	28	20,442	96.74	3.12	.14
46	Mattresses and bedding	7	488	68	4	510	85.88	13.34	.78
47	Metal goods	87	6,508	1,834	195	8,537	76.24	21.48	2.28
48	Metal novelties	24	957	283	56	1,296	73.84	21.84	4.32
50	Musical instruments	19	1,808	372	18	2,198	82.26	16.92	.82
51	Oil cloth (floor and table)	9	2,099	14	24	2,137	98.23	.65	1.12
52	Oils	21	6,942	25	54	7,021	98.87	.36	.77
53	Paints	17	1,279	104	23	1,406	90.97	7.40	1.63
54	Paper	48	3,060	303	55	3,418	89.53	8.86	1.61
56	Pottery	52	4,671	397	91	5,659	82.54	15.85	1.61
57	Printing and bookbinding	19	973	480	10	1,463	66.51	32.81	.68
60	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	53	6,832	1,287	102	8,221	83.10	15.66	1.24

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Percentage of		
			Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Years and Over.	Children Under 16 Years.	Total.	Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Years and Over.	Children Under 16 Years.
62	Saddlery and harness hardware....	11	758	80	12	850	89.18	9.41	1.41
63	Scientific instruments	22	4,668	679	72	5,419	86.14	12.53	1.33
65	Shoes	28	2,401	1,562	76	4,039	59.45	38.67	1.88
66	Shirts	27	686	2,824	141	3,651	18.79	77.35	3.86
67	Shirt waists (women's).....	4	11	432	13	456	2.41	94.74	2.85
69	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	196	10,429	10,827	704	21,960	47.49	49.30	3.21
70	Silk dyeing	22	5,094	617	42	5,753	88.55	10.72	.73
71	Silk throwing	35	554	946	134	1,634	33.90	57.90	8.20
72	Silk mill supplies.....	17	492	145	59	696	70.69	20.83	8.48
73	Silver goods	22	1,176	344	29	1,549	75.92	22.21	1.87
75	Soap and tallow.....	17	1,884	569	82	2,485	73.80	22.90	3.30
76	Steel and iron (bar).....	6	988	68	...	1,056	93.56	6.44	....
79	Textile products	11	954	576	99	1,629	58.56	35.36	6.08
80	Thread	7	1,833	3,335	601	5,769	31.77	57.81	10.42
81	Trunks and traveling bags.....	13	490	23	3	516	94.96	4.46	.58
82	Trunk and bag hardware.....	9	1,196	410	72	1,678	71.28	24.43	4.29
83	Typewriters and supplies.....	7	274	55	1	330	83.03	16.67	.30
84	Underwear (women's & children's)	23	137	1,988	46	2,171	6.31	91.57	2.12
86	Watches, cases and material.....	10	1,597	800	52	2,449	65.21	32.67	2.12
88	Wooden goods	40	1,789	16	39	1,844	97.02	.87	2.11
89	Woolen and worsted goods.....	27	5,865	6,564	687	13,116	44.72	50.04	5.24
90	Unclassified	100	6,875	1,378	116	8,369	82.15	16.47	1.38
	Seventy industries	2,172	191,650	76,141	6,061	273,852	69.98	27.81	2.21
	Other industries	303	31,347	75	21	31,443	99.69	.24	.07
	All industries	2,475	222,997	76,216	6,082	305,295	73.05	24.96	1.99

The seventy industries appearing on the above table include 2,172 establishments, or all but 303 of the total number in all industries. In these seventy industries the total number of persons employed is 273,852, of whom 191,650, or 69.98 per cent., are men; 76,141, or 27.81 per cent. are women, and 6,061, or 2.21 per cent., are children less than 16 years old. It should be borne in mind that these proportions of the three classes of labor are applicable only to the seventy industries employing both female and child labor and that the percentages of these two classes of employes must necessarily be greater than appears on Table No. 3, where the calculation is based on "all industries," among them being, as shown above, 303 establishments, in which, practically speaking, neither women or children are employed.

Among the seventy industries appearing on this table are a considerable number in which the proportions of women and children employed are very small, but in order to complete the list of occu-

pations in which they formed any part of the labor force, it was necessary that these should be included. In the 303 establishments included in other industries, 99.69 per cent. of the wage earners are males, 16 years old and over; 0.24 per cent. are females, 16 years old and over, and 0.07 per cent. are children under the age of 16 years. In seventeen of these seventy industries the proportion of female employes is in excess of 50 per cent., and in five the proportion exceeds 75 per cent. In fifty-three of the seventy industries the proportion of children employed is under 4 per cent.; in fifteen the proportion ranges from 4.07, in "knit goods," upward to 10.42 per cent. in "thread." The totals of these seventy industries show that of every 1,000 wage earners employed, approximately 700 were men 16 years old and over; 278 were women 16 years old and over; and 22 were children of either sex below the age of 16 years. The number of men, of women and of children per 1,000 persons employed in the "seventy industries," is shown on the table below for 1911 in comparison with 1910.

Classification of Wage Earners in Seventy Industries Employing Women and Children.	Number per 1,000 Wage Earners.		Increase (+) Decrease (—)	
	1910.	1911.	Number.	Per Cent.
Men, 16 years old and over	710	700	(—) 10	(—) 1.4
Women, 16 years old and over	268	278	(+) 10	(+) 3.8
Young persons under 16 years of age	22	22	.....	.....

The balance between the sexes in factory and workshop employment as indicated by the above table shows a decided leaning toward the increased employment of women with a corresponding reduction of the proportion of men, the ratio of children remaining the same for both years. As pointed out above, the tendency has heretofore been uniformly the other way, each successive yearly presentation showing a small fractional increase in the ratio of males employed, and a corresponding reduction in that of females. Stated numerically, the number of men employed in these seventy industries is 2,620 greater in 1911 than in 1910, while the increase in the number of women and of children is 4,680 and 198, respectively.

Any further analysis of these seventy occupations must take the form of merely repeating the figures which appear on the

table. Persons interested in the subject of the employment of women and children have here, prepared for their inspection, a complete list of occupations in New Jersey in which they are employed, so arranged that the number of either, or both, may be seen at a glance.

Again taking up the consideration of wage earners employed with distinction of sex, the numbers reported by the "twenty-five selected industries" are shown in the following table for 1911 in comparison with 1910; comparisons are also made of "other industries" and of all industries for both years. The increases and decreases are noted in absolute numbers and by percentages.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Average Number of Persons Employed by Industries.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1911 as compared with 1910.	
		1910.	1911.	Number.	Percentage.
Artisan's tools	41	2,581	2,577	— 4	— 0.2
Boilers (steam)	17	1,968	1,934	— 34	— 1.7
Brewery products	37	2,262	2,402	+ 140	+ 6.2
Brick and terra cotta	77	7,504	8,252	+ 748	+ 9.9
Chemical products	77	8,228	9,051	+ 823	+ 10.0
Cigars and tobacco	36	9,430	10,215	+ 785	+ 8.3
Drawn wire and wire cloth	14	8,976	8,214	— 762	— 8.5
Electrical appliances	34	7,367	7,296	— 71	— 0.9
Furnaces, ranges and heaters	16	1,995	2,225	+ 230	+ 11.5
Glass (window and bottle)	20	6,104	5,954	— 150	— 2.5
Hats (fur and felt)	40	5,689	5,344	— 345	— 6.1
Jewelry	113	3,636	3,645	+ 9	+ 0.2
Leather (tanned and finished)	86	6,050	5,913	— 137	— 2.3
Lamps (electrical and other)	10	4,837	5,955	+ 1,118	+ 23.1
Machinery	129	22,631	20,442	— 2,189	— 9.7
Metal goods	87	8,240	8,537	+ 297	+ 3.6
Oils	21	7,327	7,021	— 306	— 4.2
Paper	48	3,411	3,418	+ 7	+ 0.2
Pottery	52	5,359	5,659	+ 300	+ 5.6
Rubber products (hard and soft)	53	8,459	8,221	— 238	— 2.8
Shipbuilding	17	5,408	5,863	+ 455	+ 8.4
Silks (broad and ribbon goods)	196	21,745	21,960	+ 215	+ 1.0
Steel and iron (structural)	29	3,269	3,350	+ 81	+ 2.5
Steel and iron (forging)	13	3,295	2,820	— 475	— 14.4
Woolen and worsted goods	27	13,369	13,116	— 253	— 1.9
Twenty-five industries	1,300	179,140	179,384	+ 244	+ 0.1
Other industries	1,175	123,125	125,911	+ 2,786	+ 2.3
All industries	2,475	302,265	305,295	+ 3,030	+ 1.0

As shown by the above table the total number of persons employed in the "twenty-five selected industries" was practically the same for both years; the numerical increase in 1911 is only

244, and the percentage one-tenth of one per cent. "Other industries," that is to say, those not included in the direct comparison, show an increase of 2,786, or 2.3 per cent. in the number of wage earners employed, and for "all industries," which includes the entire 2,475 establishments reporting, the table shows that 3,030, or exactly one per cent. more persons were employed in 1911 than were carried on the pay rolls in 1910. Eleven of the industries appearing in the comparison show decreases, the largest, 14.4 per cent., occuring in "steel and iron forgings;" the largest increase, 23.1 per cent., is shown by "lamps, electric and other."

TABLE No. 5.

Table No. 5 shows the average number of persons employed, by months, classified as men, women and young persons under 16 years of age. The number of persons employed each month of the calendar year is given separately for the eighty-nine general industries, and also for all industries including the entire 2,475 establishments reporting. This table serves to show such fluctuations of employment as are experienced in each industry, and the data are presented in such a way as to indicate the periods of greater and least activity in each industry. The industries appear on this table in alphabetical order, and the periods of greatest and least activity which prevailed in each of them are those months during which the greatest and smallest number of persons respectively were employed.

The final division of Table No. 5 is a summary showing the aggregate average number of wage earners employed in "all industries" by months, which enables us to determine during which month of the year all the factory and workshop industries of the State were in the highest and the lowest conditions of activity. Employment in our factories and workshops is shown by this summary to have been lowest during the midsummer month of July, when the total number of wage earners employed is shown to have been 297,375, and highest during the month of November, when 309,979 persons were reported on the pay rolls. This record of months of greatest and least activity applies to each of the three classes of wage earners, men, women and children.

TABLE No. 6.

This table shows the total amount paid in wages and the average yearly earnings for each of the eighty-nine general industries,

together with the aggregate total paid in wages by all industries, and the aggregate average yearly earnings of all industries. Only the actual wages paid out for labor are considered in this compilation; salaries of officials, managers, superintendents, foremen, bookkeepers, commission men, and all other forms of compensation fixed on a yearly basis and not subject to deduction on account of absence from duty are excluded. Only such wages as are paid to persons employed in the actual processes of manufacture are included in these totals. It should be borne in mind that these averages are arrived at by combining the earnings of men, women, and children employed in the same industry, and also that they are not calculated on the basis of any given weekly or daily wage rate, but on the amounts actually paid to wage earners in each establishment, whether on the day work or piece work basis after all deductions for lost time or other causes had been made.

The highest average yearly earnings are, of course, shown by the industries in which men only are employed. Chief among these is "brewery products," which shows average earnings of $906.05, an amount very much greater than that shown by any other occupation, not excepting the many which require the highest degree of technical skill on the part of workmen engaged in them. The brewery workers' high standard of earnings is due in part, at least, to the fact that the trade is perfectly organized. Other distinctively mens' occupations showing yearly earnings much above the average are: "Cornices and skylights," $739.56; "furnaces, ranges and heaters," $781.27; "ink and mucilage," $818.30; "pottery," $711.90; "shipbuilding," $704.39; "silver goods," $705.84; and "varnishes," $744.82. Twenty-seven of the eighty-nine general industries show average yearly earnings ranging from $600 to $700 per year; twenty-one show average earnings ranging from $500 to $600 per year; twenty-three show average amounts ranging from $400 to $500 per year, and the remaining eighteen industries report averages below $400 per year. Only one industry, "underwear," shows yearly earnings under $300 per year.

In the industries reporting average yearly earnings below $500 per year, the labor employed is largely that of women and children, and those showing less than $400 per year employ comparatively few men. The industries employing considerable numbers

of women and children may be identified by referring to the table on pages 19-20.

Such changes as have taken place in average yearly earnings during the year are shown in the following table; the "twenty-five selected industries" are there compared individually; the increases and decreases are noted numerically and by percentages. Separate comparisons are also made of "other industries" and of "all industries."

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1911 as compared with 1910.	
		1910.	1911.	Number.	Percentage.
Artisans' tools	41	$612 41	$639 47	+ $27 06	+ 4.4
Boilers (steam)	17	652 86	667 40	+ 14 54	+ 2.2
Brewery products	37	901 40	906 05	+ 4 65	+ 0.5
Brick and terra Cotta	77	520 70	502 60	— 18 10	— 3.5
Chemical products	77	531 90	538 79	+ 6 89	+ 1.3
Cigars and tobacco	36	329 93	343 13	+ 13 20	+ 4.0
Drawn wire and wire cloth	14	439 74	497 56	+ 57 82	+ 13.1
Electrical appliances	34	598 56	638 20	+ 39 64	+ 6.6
Furnaces, ranges and heaters	16	760 00	781 27	+ 21 27	+ 2.8
Glass (window and bottle)	20	583 13	655 32	+ 72 19	+ 12.4
Hats (fur and felt)	40	559 77	564 45	+ 4 68	+ 0.8
Jewelry	113	669 00	686 94	+ 17 94	+ 2.7
Leather (tanned and finished)	86	595 07	629 17	+ 34 10	+ 5.7
Lamps (electrical and other)	10	466 14	449 73	— 16 41	— 3.5
Machinery	139	633 18	658 88	+ 25 70	+ 4.0
Metal goods	87	514 48	517 13	+ 2 65	+ 0.5
Oils	21	683 52	698 39	+ 14 87	+ 2.2
Paper	48	556 58	565 65	+ 9 07	+ 1.6
Pottery	52	719 93	711 90	— 8 03	— 1.1
Rubber products (hard and soft)	53	514 96	533 25	+ 18 29	+ 3.5
Shipbuilding	17	700 40	704 39	+ 3 99	+ 0.6
Silks (broad and ribbon goods)	196	484 10	497 84	+ 13 74	+ 2.8
Steel and iron (structural)	29	721 06	696 05	— 25 01	— 3.5
Steel and iron (forging)	13	687 60	651 51	— 36 09	— 5.2
Woolen and worsted goods	27	406 73	400 89	— 5 84	— 1.4
Twenty-five industries	1,300	$554 14	$566 21	+ $12 07	+ 2.2
Other industries	1,175	499 64	513 09	+ 13 45	+ 2.7
All industries	2,475	$531 94	$544 30	+ $12 36	+ 2.3

Nineteen of the industries compared on the above table show increases of yearly earnings ranging from $2.65 in "metal goods," to $72.19 in "glass (window and bottle)." Six industries show decreases ranging from $5.84 in "woolen and worsted goods," to $36.09 in "steel and iron forgings." The average yearly earnings of wage earners in the "twenty-five selected industries" in 1910

is $544.14; for "other industries" the average was $499.64, and for "all industries," $531.94. In 1911 the average earnings of the "twenty-five selected industries" was $566.21, an increase of $12.07, or 2.2 per cent.; for "other industries," the average was $513.09, an increase of $13.45, or 2.7 per cent.; and for "all industries" the average for 1911 was $544.30, an increase over the previous year of $12.36, or 2.3 per cent. The total amount paid in wages during 1911 by the 2,475 establishments reporting was $166,172,529.

TABLE No. 7.

The actual weekly earnings of men, women and young persons below the age of sixteen years are shown on this table for each of the eighty-nine industries and for all industries. The table shows for each industry the actual number of persons, men, women and children, in each of the establishments considered, who during the week when the largest numbers were employed, were paid one or another of the several amounts specified in the table, beginning with under $3 per week, and advancing one dollar or more through the various amounts up to $25 per week and over. The industries follow each other in alphabetical order, and as the actual number of persons whose weekly earnings fall in each class is shown, the clearness of the subject cannot be improved by any further analysis.

The table ends with a final summary in which the data shown for each of the eighty-nine industries separately, is given for all the industries combined. This condensed presentation shows the range of weekly earnings in the factory industries of the State; the entire body of employes is divided into thirteen groups, each of them including only those men and women whose weekly earnings are practically identical in amounts. This condensed compilation enables the investigator to determine at a glance the number of factory and workshop operatives included under either or all of the rates appearing on the table. The prevailing wage rates are much more accurately presented in this way than is possible by the use of averages.

The total number of wage earners appearing in this summary of classified weekly earnings is 336,475; 246,654 of these are men; 83,103 are women, and 6,718 are children below the age of 16 years. A calculation based on this summary shows the average

weekly earnings of men to have been, approximately, $13,00; women, $7.50; and children, $4.50.

The percentages of each of the three classes of wage earners receiving the specified wage rates are given for all industries on the following table.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY EARNINGS.	Percentage of Wage Earners Receiving Specified Rates.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Under $3.00	0.3	1.4	9.9	0.8
$3.00 but under $4.00	0.6	4.0	32.0	2.1
4.00 but under 5.00	1.6	11.3	22.5	4.6
5.00 but under 6.00	2.5	16.2	18.5	6.2
6.00 but under 7.00	3.8	18.0	5.4	7.3
7.00 but under 8.00	4.6	14.8	1.2	7.0
8.00 but under 9.00	7.0	11.5	0.5	8.0
9.00 but under 10.00	13.8	8.0	....	12.1
10.00 but under 12.00	17.8	8.0	....	15.0
12.00 but under 15.00	17.4	5.1	....	14.0
15.00 but under 20.00	19.6	1.6	....	14.8
20.00 but under 25.00	6.8	0.1	....	5.0
25.00 and over	4.2	....	....	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The above table shows that while only 20.4 per cent. of the men are in the classes whose earnings were less than $9.00 per week, 77.2 per cent. of the women and all the children, are found in the same classes. Sixty-nine per cent. of the men are in the classes ranging from $9 to from $15 to $20, and a fraction less than 23 per cent. of the women are distributed among the same grades. Of the male employes, only 4.2 per cent. of the total number appear in the rate "$25.00 and over."

TABLE No 8.

On this table, the average number of days in operation during the year is given for each of the eighty-nine industries, and also the average for "all industries;" the table also shows for each industry and for "all industries," the average number of hours worked per day and per week; the number of establishments in each industry that reported overtime, and the aggregate number of hours of such extra work.

The aggregate average number of days in operation, as shown by the tables, was 287.38 in 1911; in 1910 the average was 288.10; the decrease, which was less than three-quarters of a

working day of average duration, is very slight, but gains some consequence from the fact that not since the panic year of 1907 has these statistics of manufacture failed to show a small, but steadily maintained increase in the number of days in operation each year. Deducting Sundays and all generally observed holidays, there remains 306 working days in the year. Of the eighty-nine general industries, twelve show averages exceeding 300 days; of these, "silk mill supplies," in which occupation there were 17 establishments reporting, shows an average of 352.35 days of 10.47 hours duration, and "smelting and refining," with 12 establishments, shows an average of 347.27 days of 10.82 hours, as its working time for the year. The lowest number of working days, 205, was reported by "bar steel and iron." The next lowest in days in operation, 233.59, is shown by "brick and terra cotta," which, as before explained, being a seasonal industry, invariably suspends work during the winter months.

The average number of hours worked per day for all industries in 1911 was 9.67. In 1910 the average was 9.71, which shows a slight reduction as having taken place in 1911. Average working hours as given on this table should not be regarded as applying to Saturday, it being apparent from the average working hours per week as reported, 55.24, that in a very large majority of the establishments considered, the Saturday half-holiday throughout the entire year is now firmly established. Thirteen industries in which are included 151 establishments, report average working hours in excess of ten per day, the highest being iron mining, 11.33 hours per day and 67.16 hours per week. Pig iron shows an average of 11.33 hours per day and 76.00 hours per week, which must, as a matter of course, include Sunday also. These averages serve to show that the factory and workshop industries are still a very long way from a realization of the ideal of an eight hour work day.

"Overtime," as entered on this table, is computed on the basis of the actual number of hours in each establishment, multiplied by the actual number of wage earners who were so employed. To illustrate, if an establishment employing fifty wage earners reported that all had worked one hour beyond the customary limit of the day's running time, the overtime credited to that plant would be fifty hours; if only twenty-five of the operatives of the same plant had participated in the overtime, the overtime credited

would be only twenty-five hours. The overtime worked by all establishments included in an industry when added together, makes the total "overtime" for that industry. The total overtime reported for all industries is 1,728,526 hours. Reduced to working days of the average, 9.67 hours, there are 178,750 days which on the basis of the average number of days in operation, 287.38, is equal to the labor of 622 persons for one year.

Sixty-eight of the industries report an aggregate of 373 establishments that were obliged to resort to overtime during the year in order to meet the demands for their products. The industries in which wage earners are largely composed of women and children report but little overtime.

TABLE No. 9.

This table shows for each of the eighty-nine industries and for "all industries," the average "proportion of business done." The purpose is to show how nearly the actual operation of each industry measured by the report on the subject of its constituant establishment, approached its full productive capacity—full capacity being indicated by 100 per cent.—and also to show the amount of productive power not called into activity by the business demands of the year. The "proportion of business done" as reported by the individual establishments considered, represents their actual output of goods for the year compared with what it might have been, if all the existing facilities of the plants had been called into use.

During the year 1911 the aggregate average "proportion of business done" is shown by the table to have been 73.03 per cent., which is 26.7 per cent. below full capacity at the time the report on which this compilation is based, was made. It follows, therefore, that if all the establishments considered could have been operated fully, the value of products as given on Table No. 3 of this compilation would have been increased to approximately $1,238,000,000. As a matter of fact there were many establishments in each of the industry groups that reported running to full capacity, but the larger number fell far enough below 100 per cent. to produce the average shown on the table.

Comparisons are made in the table below of the "proportion of business done" in 1910 and 1911, by the "twenty-five selected industries," by the group included in "other industries" and by "all industries;" the increases and decreases are shown by percentages.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Average Proportion of Business Done. Per Cent.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1911 as compared with 1910.	
		1910.	1911.	Per Cent.	
Artisans' tools	41	75.11	77.56	+	2.45
Boilers (steam)	17	75.94	71.18	—	4.76
Brewery products	37	74.52	70.47	—	4.05
Brick and terra cotta	77	76.23	72.46	—	3.77
Chemical products	77	78.84	77.14	—	1.70
Cigars and tobacco	36	80.14	79.17	—	.97
Drawn wire and wire cloth	14	81.92	81.92		....
Electrical appliances	34	70.42	67.94	—	2.48
Furnaces, ranges and heaters	16	74.69	69.37	—	5.32
Glass (window and bottle)	20	77.50	78.50	+	1.00
Hats (fur and felt)	40	66.51	47.45	—	19.06
Jewelry	113	69.07	68.98	—	.09
Leather (tanned and finished)	86	75.48	71.88	—	3.60
Lamps (electrical and other)	10	67.22	69.00	+	1.78
Machinery	139	68.40	65.68	—	2.72
Metal goods	87	73.06	73.02	—	.04
Oils	21	83.00	81.47	—	1.53
Paper	48	88.12	83.97	—	4.15
Pottery	52	78.18	75.65	—	2.53
Rubber products (hard and soft)	53	77.80	78.77	+	.97
Shipbuilding	17	71.18	67.65	—	3.53
Silks (broad and ribbon goods)	196	73.65	71.26	—	2.39
Steel and iron (structural)	29	64.42	58.00	—	6.42
Steel and iron (forging)	13	74.23	63.46	—	10.77
Woolen and worsted goods	27	76.40	77.78	+	1.38
Twenty-five industries	1,300	74.00	72.10	—	1.90
Other industries	1,175	76.14	74.05	—	2.09
All industries	2,475	74.92	73.03	—	1.89

The above comparison shows that of the "twenty-five selected industries," nineteen experienced decreases in the "proportion of business done," five report increases, and one, "drawn wire and wire cloth," reports the same percentage of full capacity for both years. The aggregate average of the "twenty-five selected industries" shows a decrease in 1911, as compared with 1910, of 1.9 per cent.; "other industries" show by the same comparison a decrease of 2.09 per cent. and for "all industries" the falling off in 1911 as compared with 1910, is 1.89 per cent.

The largest decrease in activity, 19.06 per cent., is shown by men's hats; this unusually large decline is to some extent chargeable to confusion in the trade which followed the long strike of two years ago. The increases in the proportion of business done are all small, the largest being only 2.45 per cent.

TABLE No. 10.

This table. the last of the series included in the statistical presentation of manufacturing industry for 1911, shows the character and measure of power used in our factories and workshops, classified as steam engines, gas and gasoline engines, water wheels, compressed air and electric motors, with the amount of horse power of each.

A comparison is made in the following table of the power used in 1910 and in 1911, and such increases or decreases in horse power, or in the particular varieties of engines or motors, are shown.

CHARACTER OF POWER.	Number of Motors.		Horse Power.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1911.	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	Motors.	Horse Power.
Steam engines	4,422	4,506	467,252	470,959	+ 84	+ 3,707
Gas and gasoline engines	340	367	12,682	15,528	+ 27	+ 2,846
Water wheels (turbine)	150	139	9,113	9,368	— 11	+ 245
Water motors	6	16	19	107	+ 10	+ 88
Electric motors	13,034	14,494	151,306	172,844	+ 1,460	+ 21,538
Compressed air motors	51	58	4,486	5,258	+ 7	+ 772
Totals	18,003	19,580	644,863	674,059	+ 1,577	+ 29,196

The above table shows the total number of motors in use for the production or application of power in 1910 to have been 18,003, and the power produced 644,863 horse power. In 1911, the total number of engines and motors reported is 19,580, and the total horse power, 674,059; the increase in the number of engines is therefore, 1,577, which represents an increase of 29,196 horse power used in 1911, over that required for 1910.

The table shows a very large increase in the use of electric motors, and a small falling off in the number of water wheels; but notwithstanding that reduction in number, the actual energy developed by water wheels shows an increase of 245 horse power in 1911, as compared with 1910.

The increase of power in use, is in practically the same proportion as the growth in the number of industrial plants, the numbers employed and the value of products, as shown by the series of tables that have been considered in this review.

RECAPITULATION.

The Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey for 1911, as considered and analyzed in the foregoing pages, show the conditions prevailing in the real factory and workshop industries of the State to be, divested of all subordinate details, as follows:

Number of establishments operated under the factory system	2,475
Number of these owned by individuals and by partnerships	765
Number of individual owners and partners	1,342
Number owned by corporations	1,710
Number of stockholders in these corporations	110,091
Total number of stockholders and partners	114,433
Total amount of capital invested	**$848,600,943**
Amount invested in land and buildings	$201,065,821
Amount invested in machinery, tools and implements	$191,550,019
Amount invested in other forms; cash on hand, etc.	$455,985,103
Cost value of all stock or material used	$565,946,362
Selling value of all goods made or work done	$940,760,552
Average number of persons employed	305,295
Number of these who are males 16 years old and over	222,997
Number of these who are females 16 years old and over	76,216
Number of these who are children below the age of 16 years	6,082
Total amount paid in wages	$166,172,529
Average yearly earnings	**$544.30**
Average number of days in operation	287.38
Average number of hours worked per day	9.67
Average number of hours worked per week	55.24
Average proportion of business done	73.03
Total horse power of all kinds used	674,059

TABLE No. 1.—Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders.—By Industries, 1911.

Office Numbers.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Number of Private Firms.	Proprietors and Firm Members.					Number of Corporations.	Stockholders.				Aggregates.
				Males.	Females.	Special.	Estates.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Banks and Trustees.	Total.	Partners and Stockholders.
1	Agricultural machinery and implements	7	3	4	....	....	....	4	4	56	10	2	68	72
2	Artisans' tools	41	20	27	3	....	....	30	21	212	84	30	326	356
3	Art tile	12	1	.....	1	....	....	1	11	108	12	1	121	122
4	Boilers	17	7	12	....	....	....	12	10	382	242	40	664	676
5	Boxes (wood and paper)	54	32	38	2	1	1	42	22	101	18	3	122	164
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)	37	1	1	....	....	....	1	36	982	116	8	1,106	1,107
7	Brick and terra cotta	77	26	33	....	....	2	35	51	1,857	754	57	2,668	2,703
8	Brushes	15	8	8	1	....	....	9	7	25	3	.....	28	37
9	Buttons (metal)	9	2	4	....	....	....	4	7	33	6	.....	39	43
10	Buttons (pearl)	28	16	21	1	....	....	22	12	46	6	1	53	75
11	Carpets and rugs	6	2	5	....	....	....	5	4	24	12	.....	36	41
12	Carriages and wagons	30	19	24	....	....	....	24	11	80	17	1	98	122
13	Chemical products	77	4	6	1	1	....	8	73	2,740	1,894	372	5,006	5,014
14	Cigars and tobacco	36	17	21	....	....	....	21	19	1,558	593	56	2,207	2,228
15	Clothing	16	12	16	2	....	....	18	4	9	.....	.....	9	27
16	Confectionery	10	2	5	....	....	....	5	8	84	4	3	91	96
17	Cornices and skylights	23	12	20	2	....	....	22	11	41	11	.....	52	74
18	Corsets and corset-waists	9	2	2	....	....	....	2	7	42	11	2	55	57
19	Cutlery	12	7	8	....	....	....	8	5	39	7	3	49	57
20	Cotton goods	35	12	19	1	2	1	23	23	211	72	19	302	325
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	19	1	2	....	....	....	2	18	604	355	122	1,081	1,083
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth	14	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	14	256	160	27	443	443
23	Electrical appliances	34	5	7	....	....	....	7	29	3,445	374	40	3,859	3,866
24	Embroideries	29	19	26	....	1	....	27	10	40	7	.....	47	74
25	Fertilizers	12	2	5	....	....	....	5	10	2,844	2,212	206	5,262	5,267
26	Food products	34	6	16	....	....	....	16	28	527	38	10	575	591
27	Foundry (brass)	22	10	11	2	....	....	13	12	119	24	.....	143	156
28	Foundry (iron)	58	16	30	1	....	....	31	42	3,272	532	104	3,908	3,939
29	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	16	2	4	....	....	....	4	14	672	439	42	1,153	1,157

TABLE No. 1.—Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders.—By Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

Office Numbers.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Number of Private Firms.	Proprietors and Firm Members.					Number of Corporations.	Stockholders.				Aggregates.
				Males.	Females.	Special.	Estates.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Banks and Trustees.	Total.	Partners and Stockholders.
30	Gas and electric light fixtures	14	3	3	1	....	....	4	11	78	21	.....	99	103
31	Glass (cut tableware)	9	3	3	2	....	....	5	6	76	40	.....	116	121
32	Glass (window and bottle)	20	4	6	1	....	1	8	16	195	30	10	235	243
33	Glass mirrors	4	1	2	....	....	....	2	3	23	1	.....	24	26
34	Graphite products	6	3	3	....	....	....	3	3	97	63	26	186	189
35	Hats (fur and felt)	40	16	34	....	....	....	34	24	211	68	4	283	317
36	Hats (straw)	3	1	2	....	....	....	2	2	29	2	.....	31	33
37	High explosives	10	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	10	2,354	5	2	2,361	2,361
38	Inks and mucilage	5	1	3	....	....	....	3	4	34	3	2	39	42
39	Jewelry	113	54	115	3	....	1	119	59	208	41	1	250	369
40	Knit goods	26	14	22	4	....	....	26	12	117	83	29	229	255
41	Leather	86	35	63	3	....	1	67	51	277	50	94	421	488
42	Leather goods	18	11	23	....	....	....	23	7	38	12	1	51	74
43	Lamps	10	1	2	....	....	....	2	9	4,553	4,664	1,191	10,408	10,410
44	Lime and cement	10	1	1	1	....	....	2	9	388	196	38	622	624
45	Machinery	139	32	41	7	....	2	50	107	4,542	929	156	5,627	5,677
46	Mattresses and bedding	7	1	2	....	....	....	2	6	38	17	.....	55	57
47	Metal goods	87	19	30	....	....	....	30	68	1,337	644	164	2,145	2,175
48	Metal novelties	24	9	18	1	....	....	19	15	74	13	1	88	107
49	Mining (iron ore)	6	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	6	416	311	106	833	833
50	Musical instruments	19	1	2	....	....	....	2	18	167	44	5	216	218
51	Oilcloth (floor and table)	9	3	6	....	....	....	6	6	280	160	13	453	459
52	Oils	21	1	3	....	....	....	3	20	3,025	2,706	726	6,457	6,460
53	Paints	17	5	11	4	....	4	19	12	219	107	28	354	373
54	Paper	48	9	16	3	....	....	19	39	1,062	139	25	1,226	1,245
55	Pig iron	4	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	4	117	53	7	177	177
56	Pottery	52	8	11	2	....	....	13	44	404	203	40	647	660
57	Printing and bookbinding	19	6	8	....	....	1	9	13	103	20	1	124	133
58	Quarrying stone	20	4	6	....	....	....	6	16	45	10	.....	55	61

59	Roofing (metal and tar)	7	1	2	1	....	....	3	6	57	7	4	68	71
60	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	53	2	4	1	....	....	5	51	5,784	3,773	195	9,752	9,757
61	Saddles and harness	6	3	5	....	....	....	5	3	8	1	.....	9	14
62	Saddlery and harness hardware	11	3	4	....	....	....	4	8	41	15	.....	56	60
63	Scientific instruments	22	1	2	....	....	....	2	21	391	78	25	494	496
64	Sash, blinds and doors	29	10	17	....	....	....	17	19	111	24	1	136	153
65	Shoes	28	12	24	....	....	....	24	16	65	17	4	86	110
66	Shirts	27	15	27	1	1	....	29	9	37	5	.....	42	71
67	Shirt-waists (women's)	4	3	5	....	....	....	5	1	3	.....	.....	3	8
68	Shipbuilding	17	4	9	....	....	....	9	13	130	38	13	181	190
69	Silk (broad and ribbon)	196	74	129	2	....	....	181	122	552	108	21	681	812
70	Silk dyeing	23	5	6	....	....	....	6	18	168	31	.....	199	205
71	Silk throwing	35	15	27	....	....	....	27	20	54	15	.....	69	96
72	Silk mill supplies	17	12	21	....	....	....	21	5	17	7	.....	24	45
73	Silver goods	22	5	11	....	....	....	11	17	97	49	11	157	168
74	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)	12	1	1	....	....	....	1	11	4,613	2,116	312	7,041	7,042
75	Soap and tallow	17	4	8	....	....	....	8	13	3,686	20	25	3,731	3,739
76	Steel and iron (bar)	6	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	6	43	5	1	49	49
77	Steel and iron (structural)	29	3	4	....	....	....	4	26	224	31	2	257	261
78	Steel and iron (forging)	13	3	3	....	....	1	4	10	259	132	34	425	429
79	Textile products	11	1	2	....	....	....	2	10	66	32	.....	98	100
80	Thread	7	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	7	*978	*905	*3	*1,886	1,886
81	Trunks and traveling bags	13	7	17	3	....	....	20	6	27	12	.....	39	59
82	Trunk and bag hardware	9	5	7	1	....	....	8	4	32	5	2	39	47
83	Typewriters and supplies	7	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	7	45	.....	1	46	46
84	Underwear (women's and children's)	28	10	16	....	....	....	16	13	43	8	1	52	68
85	Varnishes	16	2	2	....	....	....	2	14	105	39	12	156	158
86	Watches, cases and material	10	4	7	....	....	....	7	6	166	121	30	317	324
87	Window shades	3	1	1	....	....	....	1	2	7	3	.....	10	11
88	Wooden goods	40	18	26	1	....	....	27	22	120	30	3	153	180
89	Woolen and worsted goods	27	9	38	1	1	....	40	18	240	57	22	319	359
90	Unclassified	100	17	21	3	....	....	24	83	†8,793	†9,768	†1,572	†20,133	20,157
	All industries	2,475	765	1,257	63	7	15	1,342	1,710	67,878	36,100	6,113	110,091	111,433

*Two establishments not reporting these items.

†One establishment not reporting these items.

TABLE No. 2.—Capital Invested.—By Industries, 1911.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Capital Invested in			Total Amount of Capital Invested.
			Land and Buildings.	Machinery and Tools.	Bills Receivable, Stock in Process of Manufacture, Cash on Hand.	
1	Agricultural machinery and implements	7	$502,636	$581,361	$3,598,907	$4,682,904
2	Artisans' tools	41	1,136,194	1,371,707	2,051,257	4,559,158
3	Art tile	12	590,393	312,591	336,894	1,239,878
4	Boilers	17	2,890,602	1,784,345	7,481,402	12,156,349
5	Boxes (wood and paper).	54	333,456	669,518	1,177,780	2,680,754
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)	37	11,847,749	6,269,312	20,242,998	38,360,059
7	Brick and terra cotta	77	11,921,690	4,790,995	7,833,995	24,546,680
8	Brushes	15	94,176	63,493	190,518	348,187
9	Buttons (metal)	9	294,692	520,573	729,599	1,544,864
10	Buttons (pearl)	28	144,200	256,672	689,056	1,089,928
11	Carpets and rugs	6	512,772	585,585	1,606,926	2,705,283
12	Carriages and wagons	30	580,041	264,224	817,940	1,662,205
13	Chemical products	77	10,431,752	11,183,460	19,400,870	41,016,082
14	Cigars and tobacco	36	2,406,266	1,464,858	6,052,328	9,923,452
15	Clothing	16	135,241	79,294	769,752	984,287
16	Confectionery	10	230,200	299,397	624,016	1,153,613
17	Cornices and skylights	23	222,350	146,503	414,192	783,045
18	Corsets and corset-waists	9	127,518	192,683	1,493,546	1,813,747
19	Cutlery	12	256,705	290,559	731,423	1,278,687
20	Cotton goods	35	2,622,596	2,675,672	4,469,262	9,767,530
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	19	3,053,632	3,487,924	1,962,666	8,504,222
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth	14	899,527	1,516,735	18,191,858	g20,608,120
23	Electrical appliances	34	3,117,880	4,124,648	11,295,702	b18,538,230
24	Embroideries	29	488,997	653,308	1,701,390	2,843,695
25	Fertilizers	12	777,784	610,593	4,810,088	c6,198,465
26	Food products	34	3,528,708	2,291,255	5,570,591	11,390,554
27	Foundry (brass)	22	813,466	481,625	1,455,083	2,750,174
28	Foundry (iron)	58	5,555,121	4,006,223	12,260,320	21,821,674
29	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	16	2,017,249	913,890	5,504,843	8,435,982
30	Gas and electric light fixtures	14	161,145	258,622	626,310	1,046,077
31	Glass (cut tableware)	9	51,833	46,543	289,575	387,951
32	Glass (window and bottle)	20	1,969,454	605,456	2,947,295	b5,522,205
33	Glass mirrors	4	80,000	70,750	291,500	442,250
34	Graphite products	6	397,000	582,523	1,373,985	d2,353,508
35	Hats (fur and felt)	40	1,161,958	725,017	2,518,826	4,405,801
36	Hats (straw)	3	217,382	161,657	422,871	801,910
37	High explosives	10	e6,894,420	.....	4,087,413	10,981,833
38	Inks and mucilage	5	197,297	104,857	381,797	683,951
39	Jewelry	113	513,890	1,033,983	8,166,618	a9,714,491
40	Knit goods	26	723,741	1,304,827	1,573,590	3,602,158
41	Leather	86	4,706,003	2,226,605	12,299,784	19,232,392
42	Leather goods	18	278,747	121,684	546,919	947,350
43	Lamps	10	1,917,110	1,625,454	6,496,431	10,038,995
44	Lime and cement	10	3,319,470	6,741,762	2,513,592	12,574,824
45	Machinery	139	13,065,237	13,453,801	27,112,583	53,631,621
46	Mattresses and bedding	7	368,929	198,599	620,474	1,188,002
47	Metal goods	87	3,881,873	4,101,059	7,205,903	15,188,835
48	Metal novelties	24	391,377	680,157	787,346	1,858,880
49	Mining (iron ore)	6	1,000,000	340,000	881,086	2,221,086
50	Musical instruments	19	1,022,119	1,027,413	2,193,094	4,242,626

TABLE No. 2.—Capital Invested.—By Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Capital Invested in			Total Amount of Capital Invested.
			Land and Buildings.	Machinery and Tools.	Bills Receivable, Stock in Process of Manufacture, Cash on Hand.	
51	Oilcloth (floor and table)...	9	$3,326,476	$2,099,798	$3,817,311	$9,243,585
52	Oils	21	9,304,136	22,668,912	45,077,621	77,050,669
53	Paints	17	1,512,999	2,018,131	3,822,007	7,353,137
54	Paper	43	3,408,456	4,085,967	3,711,586	11,155,999
55	Pig iron	4	3,230,000	1,093,000	1,723,550	6,046,550
56	Pottery	53	3,223,253	1,064,378	5,859,971	f10,152,602
57	Printing and bookbinding..	19	883,924	1,315,556	1,831,519	4,030,999
58	Quarrying stone	20	674,113	415,520	978,802	2,068,435
59	Roofing (metal and tar)....	7	691,561	897,584	495,284	2,084,429
60	Rubber goods (hard & soft)	53	5,414,299	5,489,063	19,286,757	30,140,119
61	Saddles and harness.....	6	5,000	12,400	28,507	45,907
62	Saddlery and harness hardware	11	345,970	293,518	1,056,962	1,696,450
63	Scientific instruments	22	2,821,625	1,887,296	10,848,157	15,557,078
64	Sash, blinds and doors.....	29	440,523	323,791	1,987,948	2,752,262
65	Shoes	28	413,143	624,575	1,913,271	2,953,989
66	Shirts	27	275,052	238,824	2,555,407	3,069,283
67	Shirt waists (women's).....	4	.....	11,300	21,900	33,200
68	Shipbuilding	17	5,133,615	3,422,571	17,498,096	26,059,282
69	Silk (broad and ribbon)....	196	4,706,733	10,316,778	21,072,208	36,095,719
70	Silk dyeing	23	2,859,635	3,553,018	9,073,467	15,486,120
71	Silk throwing	35	345,489	313,861	802,598	1,461,948
72	Silk mill supplies.....	17	220,866	207,797	315,685	744,348
73	Silver goods	22	297,739	690,766	1,808,486	2,796,991
74	Smelting and refining gold, silver, copper, etc.).....	12	4,233,016	4,366,601	10,299,806	d18,899,423
75	Soap and tallow.....	17	3,607,211	2,213,849	5,270,366	11,091,426
76	Steel and iron (bar).....	6	801,330	954,744	1,144,858	2,900,932
77	Steel and iron (structural).	29	1,901,995	4,356,643	2,978,348	9,236,986
78	Steel and iron (forging)....	13	6,415,723	6,291,053	3,443,624	16,150,405
79	Textile products	11	785,418	1,020,959	2,118,287	3,924,614
80	Thread	7	775,872	787,922	2,392,269	a3,956,063
81	Trunks and traveling bags.	13	243,364	81,911	653,898	979,173
82	Trunk and bag hardware..	9	303,344	587,876	833,637	1,724,857
83	Typewriters and supplies...	7	195,338	355,411	943,087	1,493,836
84	Underwear (women's and children's)	23	161,589	158,026	891,074	1,210,689
85	Varnishes	16	1,203,233	329,459	2,671,073	4,203,765
86	Watches, cases and material	10	1,060,371	1,975,686	2,498,140	5,534,197
87	Window shades	3	54,000	29,188	63,727	146,915
88	Wooden goods	40	703,493	431,853	1,248,343	2,383,689
89	Woolen and worsted goods.	27	8,337,311	10,645,115	21,779,619	40,312,045
90	Unclassified	100	10,338,973	6,169,547	14,910,703	bd31,419,223
	All industries	2,475	$201,065,821	$191,550,019	$455,985,103	$848,600,943

a. Two establishments. Capital not reported.
b. One establishment. Capital not reported.
c. Three establishments. Capital not sub-divided.
d. One establishment. Capital not sub-divided.
e. Including machinery, tools and equipments.
f. Six establishments. Capital not sub-divided.
g. Two establishments. Capital not sub-divided.

TABLE No. 3.—Stock or Material Used, Goods Made or Work Done.—By Industries, 1911.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Cost Value of Stock Used.	Selling Value at Manufactory of Goods Made.
1	Agricultural machinery and implements	7	$409,943	$1,261,868
2	Artisans' tools	41	1,351,615	3,644,380
3	Art tile	12	293,413	1,078,634
4	Boilers	17	3,084,086	5,617,304
5	Boxes (wood and paper)	54	2,147,870	4,042,433
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)	37	5,988,283	21,205,946
7	Brick and terra cotta	77	3,215,364	9,577,995
8	Brushes	15	253,316	565,424
9	Buttons (metal)	9	523,720	1,759,568
10	Buttons (pearl)	28	924,964	1,978,077
11	Carpets and rugs	6	1,066,026	1,891,347
12	Carriages and wagons	30	796,555	2,253,176
13	Chemical products	77	20,455,959	29,367,918
14	Cigars and tobacco	36	12,209,415	26,156,456
15	Clothing	16	1,750,874	2,743,063
16	Confectionery	10	1,154,617	1,825,191
17	Cornices and skylights	23	774,378	1,623,064
18	Corsets and corset waists	9	1,880,698	4,672,707
19	Cutlery	12	361,062	1,239,975
20	Cotton goods	35	8,550,768	12,513.595
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	19	4,815,851	7,918,515
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth	14	24,203,680	35,514,691
23	Electrical appliances	34	*9,030,223	*17,662,810
24	Embroideries	29	1,469,179	3,323,200
25	Fertilizers	12	5,574,048	7,932,764
26	Food products	34	26,069,021	33,477,869
27	Foundry (brass)	22	2,502,999	3,767,829
28	Foundry (iron)	58	8,687,387	16,413.043
29	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	16	3,259,020	6,614,779
30	Gas and electric light fixtures	14	375,463	909,454
31	Glass (cut tableware)	9	260,937	622,787
32	Glass (window and bottle)	20	2,479,151	*5,830,556
33	Glass mirrors	4	220,159	372,076
34	Graphite products	6	1,892,350	3,870,934
35	Hats (fur and felt)	40	4,629,668	9,728,413
36	Hats (straw)	3	906,492	1,537,376
37	High explosives	10	7,556,351	15,060.230
38	Inks and mucilage	5	186,527	475,441
39	Jewelry	113	6,101,603	†10,891.627
40	Knit goods	26	5,130,592	8,604,317
41	Leather	86	20,737,027	30,382,249
42	Leather goods	18	845,767	1,545,604
43	Lamps	10	4,515,759	9,728,159
44	Lime and cement	10	2,488,503	3,871,559
45	Machinery	139	15,369,881	37,394.567
46	Mattresses and bedding	7	988,635	1,750,404
47	Metal goods	87	9,904.981	18,850,213
48	Metal novelties	24	1,029,269	2,334,219
49	Mining (iron ore)	6	266,204	998,779
50	Musical instruments	19	1,767,838	5,167,904
51	Oilcloth (floor and table)	9	8,180,313	11,060,382
52	Oils	21	64,695.175	77.585 033
53	Paints	17	8,467,857	11,671,837
54	Paper	48	7,009,718	13,191,142
55	Pig iron	4	685.886	991,925
56	Pottery	52	2,553,756	3,330,378
57	Printing and bookbinding	19	1,292,305	3,220,737

TABLE No. 3.—Stock or Material Used, Goods Made or Work Done.—By Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Cost Value of Stock Used.	Selling Value at Manufactory of Goods Made.
58	Quarrying stone	20	$511,220	$1,867,560
59	Roofing (metal and tar)	7	1,943,088	3,141,646
60	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	53	23,657,966	36,057,242
61	Saddles and harness	6	40,728	95,277
62	Saddlery and harness hardware	11	1,062,195	1,601,088
63	Scientific instruments	22	5,943,718	12,576,405
64	Sash, blinds and doors	29	1,405,792	2,600,847
65	Shoes	28	4,158,994	7,343,477
66	Shirts	27	2,332,746	4,438,540
67	Shirtwaists (women's)	4	148,918	376,012
68	Shipbuilding	17	3,576,907	10,075,002
69	Silk (broad and ribbon)	196	28,839,536	52,023,853
70	Silk dyeing	23	4,001,060	9,961,712
71	Silk throwing	35	168,089	821,666
72	Silk mill supplies	17	342,689	876,927
73	Silver goods	22	1,401,808	3,708,789
74	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)	12	42,084,522	56,930,568
75	Soap and tallow	17	19,495,191	26,500,060
76	Steel and iron (bar)	6	1,049,490	1,977,779
77	Steel and iron (structural)	29	6,014,675	10,191,216
78	Steel and iron (forging)	13	2,860,336	6,134,604
79	Textile products	11	2,942,315	4,261,266
80	Thread	7	†2,582,592	†3,662,363
81	Trunks and traveling bags	13	703,605	1,292,905
82	Trunk and bag hardware	9	860,387	2,334,070
83	Typewriters and supplies	7	351,870	870,896
84	Underwear (women's and children's)	23	1,427,373	2,898,875
85	Varnishes	16	2,139,717	4,469,487
86	Watches, cases and material	10	1,706,137	4,140,008
87	Window shades	3	194,811	304 321
88	Wooden goods	40	2,180,179	4,330,671
89	Woolen and worsted goods	27	20,336,257	30,855,767
90	Unclassified	100	*46,099,950	*58,682,703
	All industries	2,475	$565,946,362	$940,760,552

* One establishment not reporting these items.

† Two establishments not reporting these items.

TABLE No. 4.—Average, Greatest and Least Number of Wage Earners Employed.—By Industries, 1911.—Aggregates.

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Number of Persons Employed at Period of Employment of the		Excess of Greatest Over Least Number.	
			Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Years and Over.	Children Under 16 Years.	Total.	Greatest Number.	Least Number.	Number.	Per Cent.
1	Agricultural machinery and implements	7	422	.....	6	428	698	186	512	73.3
2	Artisans' tools	41	2,441	94	42	2,577	2,648	2,486	162	61.2
3	Art tile	12	716	337	48	1,101	1,153	1,030	123	10.7
4	Boilers	17	1,934	.....	.....	1,934	2,089	1,748	341	16.3
5	Boxes (wood and paper)	54	1,211	1,379	125	2,715	2,855	2,626	229	8.0
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)	37	2,398	.....	4	2,402	2,504	2,339	165	6.6
7	Brick and terra cotta	77	8,209	7	36	8,252	9,759	5,579	4,180	42.8
8	Brushes	15	223	109	7	339	352	323	29	8.2
9	Buttons (metal)	9	465	620	42	1,127	1,379	938	441	32.0
10	Buttons (pearl)	28	1,004	388	23	1,415	1,546	1,323	223	14.4
11	Carpets and rugs	6	625	313	32	970	1,063	908	155	14.6
12	Carriages and wagons	30	1,004	.....	.....	1,004	1,049	892	157	15.0
13	Chemical products	77	6,716	2,219	116	9,051	9,209	8,425	784	8.5
14	Cigars and tobacco	36	1,895	7,807	513	10,215	10,451	10,029	422	4.0
15	Clothing	16	580	711	2	1,293	1,480	1,117	363	24.5
16	Confectionery	10	239	373	33	645	798	578	220	27.6
17	Cornices and skylights	23	658	.....	.....	658	823	554	269	32.7
18	Corsets and corset waists	9	195	2,145	93	2,433	2,600	2,270	330	12.7
19	Cutlery	12	1,005	126	18	1,149	1,178	1,118	60	5.1
20	Cotton goods	35	1,768	4,157	183	6,108	6,293	5,907	386	6.1
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	19	3,235	706	64	4,055	4,139	3,919	220	5.3
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth	14	7,538	674	2	8,214	8,507	7,999	508	6.0
23	Electrical appliances	34	6,183	1,087	26	7,296	7,593	6,973	620	8.2
24	Embroideries	29	425	1,529	168	2,122	2,252	2,024	228	10.1
25	Fertilizers	12	1,376	11	.....	1,387	1,734	1,220	514	29.6

26	Food products	34	3,025	670	57	3,752	4,478	3,411	1,067	23.8
27	Foundry (brass)	22	1,388	37	7	1,432	1,497	1,375	122	8.1
28	Foundry (iron)	58	8,575	107	28	8,710	8,913	8,566	347	3.9
29	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	16	2,131	86	8	2,225	2,375	2,061	314	13.2
30	Gas and electric light fixtures	14	477	20	.....	497	554	469	85	15.3
31	Glass (cut tableware)	9	353	48	37	438	521	380	141	27.1
32	Glass (window and bottle)*	20	5,597	148	209	5,954	7,762	1,532	6,230	80.3
33	Glass mirrors	4	128	23	8	159	164	151	13	7.9
34	Graphite products	6	991	1,173	64	2,228	2,280	2,160	120	5.3
35	Hats (fur and felt)	40	4,020	1,315	9	5,344	5,587	5,024	563	10.1
36	Hats (straw)	3	317	358	6	681	964	329	635	65.9
37	High explosives	10	2,197	67	5	2,269	2,372	2,188	184	7.8
38	Inks and mucilage	5	72	2	.....	74	77	66	11	14.3
39	Jewelry	113	2,510	945	90	3,545	3,791	3,463	328	8.7
40	Knit goods	26	1,137	1,668	119	2,924	3,075	2,796	279	9.1
41	Leather	86	5,769	107	37	5,913	6,284	5,592	692	11.0
42	Leather goods	16	548	351	23	922	954	899	55	5.8
43	Lamps	10	2,220	3,694	41	5,955	6,512	4,881	1,631	25.0
44	Lime and cement	10	1,710	18	1	1,729	2,145	1,146	999	46.8
45	Machinery	139	19,776	638	28	20,442	21,273	19,846	1,427	6.7
46	Mattresses and bedding	7	438	68	4	510	568	425	143	25.2
47	Metal goods	87	6,508	1,834	195	8,537	8,915	8,129	786	8.8
48	Metal novelties	24	957	283	56	1,296	1,434	1,203	231	16.1
49	Mining (iron ore)	6	1,272	.....	.....	1,272	1,531	1,000	531	34.7
50	Musical instruments	19	1,808	372	18	2,198	2,283	2,088	195	8.5
51	Oil cloth (floor and table)	9	2,099	14	24	2,137	2,247	2,064	183	8.1
52	Oils	21	6,942	25	54	7,021	7,409	6,557	852	11.5
53	Paints	17	1,279	104	23	1,406	1,482	1,360	122	8.2
54	Paper	48	3,060	303	55	3,418	3,621	3,175	446	12.3
55	Pig iron	4	415	.....	.....	415	553	384	169	30.6
56	Pottery	52	4,671	897	91	5,659	5,843	5,453	390	0.7
57	Printing and bookbinding	19	973	490	10	1,463	1,549	1,411	138	8.9
58	Quarrying stone	20	1,404	.....	.....	1,404	1,787	962	825	46.2
59	Roofing (metal and tar)	7	521	18	.....	539	568	510	58	10.2
60	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	53	6,832	1,287	102	8,221	8,377	8,115	262	3.1
61	Saddles and harness	6	51	5	.....	56	59	55	4	6.8
62	Saddlery and harness hardware	11	758	80	12	850	899	783	116	12.9
63	Scientific instruments	22	4,668	679	72	5,419	5,639	5,171	468	8.3
64	Sash, blinds and doors	29	950	.....	.....	950	976	918	58	5.9
65	Shoes	28	2,401	1,562	76	4,039	4,170	3,890	280	6.7
66	Shirts	27	696	2,824	141	3,651	3,765	3,465	300	8.0
67	Shirtwaists (women's)	4	11	432	13	456	503	414	89	17.7
68	Shipbuilding	17	5,863	.....	.....	5,863	6,156	5,549	607	9.9
69	Silk (broad and ribbon)	196	10,429	10,827	704	21,960	22,793	21,415	1,378	6.0
70	Silk dyeing	23	5,094	617	42	5,753	6,360	5,135	1,225	19.3
71	Silk throwing	35	554	946	134	1,634	1,805	1,504	301	16.7
72	Silk mill supplies	17	492	145	59	696	745	654	91	12.2
73	Silver goods	22	1,176	344	29	1,549	1,691	1,471	220	13.0

TABLE No. 4.—Average, Greatest and Least Number of Wage Earners Employed.—By Industries, 1911.—Aggregates.—(Continued).

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Number of Persons Employed at Period of Employment of the		Excess of Greatest Over Least Number.	
			Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Years and Over.	Children Under 16 Years.	Total.	Greatest Number.	Least Number.	Number.	Per Cent.
74	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)..	12	4,746	.....	5	4,751	4,918	4,540	378	7.7
75	Soap and tallow	17	1,834	569	82	2,485	2,692	2,208	484	18.0
76	Steel and iron (bar).....	6	988	68	.....	1,056	1,145	949	196	17.1
77	Steel and iron (structural).....	29	3,350	.....	.....	3,350	3,759	2,950	809	21.5
78	Steel and iron (forging).....	13	2,811	6	3	2,820	3,024	2,647	377	12.5
79	Textile products	11	954	576	99	1,629	1,708	1,570	138	8.1
80	Thread	7	1,833	3,335	601	5,769	5,865	5,712	153	2.6
81	Trunks and traveling bags.....	13	490	23	3	516	536	483	53	9.9
82	Trunk and bag hardware.....	9	1,196	410	72	1,678	2,042	1,528	514	25.2
83	Typewriters and supplies.....	7	274	55	1	330	352	313	39	11.1
84	Underwear (women's and children's).....	23	137	1,988	46	2,171	2,265	2,008	257	11.3
85	Varnishes	16	316	15	2	333	339	325	14	4.1
86	Watches, cases and material.....	10	1,597	800	52	2,449	2,621	2,288	333	12.7
87	Window shades	3	74	.....	.....	74	81	61	20	24.7
88	Wooden goods	40	1,789	16	39	1,844	1,885	1,800	85	4.5
89	Woolen and worsted goods.....	27	5,865	6,564	687	13,116	13,460	12,576	884	6.6
90	Unclassified	100	6,875	1,378	116	8,369	8,520	7,929	591	6.9
	All industries	2,475	222,997	76,216	6,082	305,295	324,670	281,993	42,677	13.1

*Closing down for the months of July and August is an established practice in all glass factories.

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	622	....	9	631
February	689	....	9	698
March	678	....	8	686
April	662	....	9	671
May	533	....	8	541
June	339	....	6	345
July	183	....	3	186
August	230	....	4	234
September	226	....	4	230
October	248	....	4	252
November	303	....	3	306
December	358	....	3	361

ARTISIANS' TOOLS—FORTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,490	92	38	2,620
February	2,505	83	40	2,628
March	2,514	97	37	2,648
April	2,507	99	42	2,648
May	2,463	110	39	2,612
June	2,440	99	38	2,577
July	2,356	92	38	2,486
August	2,369	92	45	2,506
September	2,350	93	46	2,519
October	2,418	88	46	2,552
November	2,422	88	46	2,556
December	2,428	90	48	2,566

ART TILE—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	734	337	42	1,113
February	703	333	40	1,076
March	715	337	47	1,099
April	721	340	42	1,103
May	698	336	40	1,074
June	703	358	51	1,112
July	722	354	53	1,129
August	739	355	59	1,153
September	729	336	56	1,121
October	719	340	53	1,112
November	718	326	49	1,093
December	690	296	44	1,030

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

BOILERS—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,048	....	....	2,048
February	1,990	....	....	1,990
March	2,011	....	....	2,011
April	1,902	....	....	1,902
May	1,786	....	....	1,786
June	1,840	....	....	1,840
July	1,897	....	....	1,897
August	2,010	....	....	2,010
September	2,013	...	....	2,013
October	2,089	....	....	2,089
November	1,871	....	....	1,871
December	1,748	....	....	1,748

BOXES (WOOD AND PAPER)—FIFTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,188	1,366	125	2,679
February	1,186	1,336	125	2,647
March	1,185	1,349	130	2,664
April	1,200	1,324	125	2,649
May	1,214	1,316	120	2,650
June	1,195	1,313	118	2,626
July	1,231	1,393	120	2,744
August	1,205	1,411	126	2,742
September	1,198	1,389	122	2,709
October	1,223	1,421	123	2,767
November	1,251	1,468	136	2,855
December	1,255	1,465	134	2,854

BREWING (LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER)—THIRTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,347	....	4	2,351
February	2,335	....	4	2,339
March	2,341	....	4	2,345
April	2,365	....	4	2,369
May	2,394	....	4	2,398
June	2,421	....	5	2,426
July	2,499	....	5	2,504
August	2,469	....	5	2,474
September	2,426	....	5	2,431
October	2,422	....	4	2,426
November	2,385	....	4	2,389
December	2,375	....	4	2,379

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA—SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	5,560	....	19	5,579
February	5,681	....	20	5,701
March	6,288	2	23	6,313
April	8,319	11	42	8,372
May	8,858	11	52	8,921
June	9,247	11	54	9,312
July	9,595	11	54	9,660
August	9,694	11	54	9,759
September	9,499	11	39	9,549
October	9,445	11	30	9,486
November	8,702	3	20	8,725
December	7,617	....	25	7,642

BRUSHES—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	222	110	7	339
February	228	112	7	347
March	234	111	7	352
April	230	113	7	350
May	219	113	7	339
June	217	106	7	330
July	217	99	7	323
August	215	103	7	325
September	223	108	7	338
October	220	112	7	339
November	227	113	7	347
December	221	111	7	339

BUTTONS (METAL)—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	444	455	39	938
February	452	462	40	954
March	459	476	39	974
April	459	494	48	1,001
May	474	535	39	1,048
June	471	661	52	1,184
July	472	713	47	1,232
August	455	769	46	1,270
September	461	804	45	1,310
October	494	848	37	1,379
November	468	643	35	1,146
December	469	578	35	1,082

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

BUTTONS (PEARL)—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	944	362	17	1,323
February	980	381	19	1,380
March	991	388	20	1,399
April	1,028	382	21	1,431
May	992	394	20	1,406
June	967	363	23	1,353
July	963	365	26	1,354
August	977	384	24	1,385
September	1,003	392	24	1,419
October	1,044	402	27	1,473
November	1,075	414	26	1,515
December	1,089	430	27	1,546

CARPETS AND RUGS—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	642	309	12	1,063
February	653	323	24	1,000
March	663	332	26	1,021
April	639	327	24	990
May	620	325	34	979
June	623	320	22	965
July	615	327	21	963
August	638	315	28	981
September	602	283	23	908
October	599	296	22	917
November	604	297	21	922
December	600	303	22	925

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	892	....	....	892
February	943	....	....	943
March	997	....	....	997
April	1,003	....	....	1,003
May	1,045	....	....	1,045
June	1,040	....	....	1,040
July	1,010	....	....	1,010
August	1,008	....	....	1,008
September	1,022	....	....	1,022
October	1,014	....	....	1,014
November	1,024	....	....	1,024
December	1,049	....	....	1,049

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	6,376	1,942	107	8,425
February	6,521	2,065	111	8,697
March	6,837	2,196	115	9,148
April	6,846	2,228	112	9,186
May	6,894	2,190	110	9,194
June	6,706	2,262	115	9,083
July	6,739	2,185	110	9,034
August	6,759	2,275	125	9,159
September	6,736	2,337	121	9,194
October	6,752	2,333	124	9,209
November	6,750	2,325	123	9,198
December	6,680	2,295	115	9,090

CIGARS AND TOBACCO—THIRTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,907	7,778	474	10,159
February	1,920	7,915	467	10,302
March	1,901	7,872	474	10,247
April	1,869	7,696	470	10,035
May	1,855	7,653	491	10,029
June	1,852	7,730	505	10,087
July	1,888	7,775	521	10,184
August	1,897	7,857	534	10,288
September	1,913	7,791	545	10,249
October	1,893	7,754	554	10,201
November	1,944	7,857	552	10,353
December	1,900	7,978	573	10,451

CLOTHING—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	493	624	....	1,117
February	522	638	8	1,168
March	563	711	2	1,276
April	564	703	4	1,271
May	533	680	4	1,217
June	611	727	3	1,341
July	653	735	4	1,392
August	693	783	4	1,480
September	662	770	1	1,433
October	532	703	1	1,236
November	505	716	....	1,221
December	623	747	....	1,370

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

CONFECTIONERY—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	233	296	41	570
February	230	324	33	587
March	228	340	29	597
April	219	323	30	572
May	214	346	27	587
June	213	338	28	579
July	217	330	27	574
August	229	362	43	634
September	260	405	44	709
October	284	437	33	754
November	268	496	34	798
December	265	482	29	776

CORNICES AND SKYLIGHTS—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	594	....	....	594
February	564	....	....	564
March	554	....	....	554
April	611	....	....	611
May	584	....	....	584
June	634	....	....	634
July	634	....	....	634
August	689	....	....	689
September	751	....	....	751
October	719	....	....	719
November	737	....	....	737
December	823	....	....	823

CORSETS AND CORSET-WAISTS—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	190	1,988	92	2,270
February	196	2,086	98	2,380
March	197	2,140	96	2,433
April	194	2,132	92	2,418
May	186	2,131	99	2,416
June	189	2,150	91	2,430
July	195	2,174	90	2,459
August	192	2,186	90	2,468
September	206	2,233	92	2,531
October	205	2,301	94	2,600
November	200	2,234	91	2,525
December	198	1,975	95	2,263

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

CUTLERY—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	993	122	13	1,128
February	1,007	117	14	1,138
March	1,038	123	17	1,178
April	1,011	132	16	1,159
May	1,005	120	18	1,143
June	988	122	14	1,124
July	994	125	19	1,138
August	983	120	15	1,118
September	1,012	129	14	1,155
October	1,014	134	21	1,169
November	1,008	144	26	1,178
December	1,015	122	23	1,160

COTTON GOODS—THIRTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,770	4,197	186	6,153
February	1,785	4,294	184	6,263
March	1,789	4,315	189	6,293
April	1,735	4,352	178	6,265
May	1,678	4,275	188	6,144
June	1,685	4,275	189	6,149
July	1,707	4,207	178	6,092
August	1,786	4,117	176	6,079
September	1,757	3,970	180	5,907
October	1,774	3,960	188	5,922
November	1,848	3,952	181	5,981
December	1,896	3,975	178	6,049

COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING)—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,329	708	61	4,098
February	3,310	716	69	4,095
March	3,367	706	58	4,131
April	3,368	699	62	4,129
May	3,315	702	60	4,077
June	3,250	707	67	4,024
July	3,180	678	61	3,919
August	3,192	698	56	3,946
September	3,196	699	60	3,955
October	3,238	714	67	4,019
November	3,324	731	67	4,122
December	3,348	718	73	4,139

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

DRAWN WIRE AND WIRE CLOTH—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	7,627	656	....	8,283
February	7,627	670	....	8,297
March	7,668	710	....	8,378
April	7,507	678	....	8,185
May	7,572	688	....	8,260
June	7,485	677	....	8,162
July	7,365	632	2	7,999
August	7,427	640	4	8,071
September	7,361	643	3	8,007
October	7,540	677	3	8,220
November	7,519	677	5	8,201
December	7,761	741	5	8,507

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES—THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	5,892	1,077	27	6,996
February	5,849	1,096	28	6,973
March	5,963	1,064	31	7,058
April	6,041	1,054	31	7,126
May	6,009	1,040	23	7,072
June	6,223	1,056	27	7,306
July	6,361	1,063	26	7,450
August	6,449	1,120	24	7,593
September	6,394	1,127	23	7,544
October	6,442	1,097	24	7,563
November	6,222	1,104	25	7,351
December	6,353	1,138	25	7,516

EMBROIDERIES—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	398	1,464	162	2,024
February	402	1,512	166	2,080
March	414	1,536	166	2,116
April	429	1,550	165	2,144
May	423	1,527	167	2,117
June	412	1,489	166	2,067
July	411	1,484	163	2,058
August	423	1,494	160	2,077
September	445	1,509	167	2,121
October	446	1,572	175	2,193
November	450	1,587	174	2,211
December	451	1,617	184	2,252

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

FERTILIZERS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,358	11	....	1,369
February	1,497	13	....	1,510
March	1,721	13	....	1,734
April	1,607	13	....	1,620
May	1,366	11	....	1,377
June	1,287	10	....	1,297
July	1,265	4	....	1,269
August	1,265	4	....	1,269
September	1,419	10	....	1,429
October	1,280	12	....	1,292
November	1,244	12	....	1,256
December	1,209	11	....	1,220

FOOD PRODUCTS—THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,765	648	57	3,470
February	2,786	655	46	3,487
March	2,890	665	51	3,606
April	2,865	710	53	3,628
May	2,875	620	53	3,548
June	2,920	508	48	3,476
July	2,961	402	48	3,411
August	3,122	687	59	3,868
September	3,519	885	74	4,478
October	3,338	790	64	4,192
November	3,193	719	61	3,973
December	3,071	746	64	3,881

FOUNDRY (BRASS)—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,434	42	9	1,485
February	1,442	45	10	1,497
March	1,418	41	10	1,469
April	1,441	38	9	1,488
May	1,365	37	8	1,410
June	1,347	34	6	1,387
July	1,337	34	6	1,377
August	1,376	36	6	1,418
September	1,396	33	5	1,434
October	1,403	33	5	1,441
November	1,365	33	5	1,403
December	1,336	33	6	1,375

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

FOUNDRY (IRON)—FIFTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	8,426	114	26	8,566
February	8,472	102	28	8,602
March	8,492	107	27	8,626
April	8,630	104	28	8,762
May	8,537	102	27	8,666
June	8,537	100	29	8,666
July	8,444	105	28	8,577
August	8,604	103	28	8,735
September	8,745	105	28	8,878
October	8,764	119	30	8,913
November	8,703	117	29	8,849
December	8,538	106	32	8,676

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,139	102	8	2,249
February	2,270	94	9	2,373
March	2,280	86	9	2,375
April	2,229	94	9	2,332
May	2,156	97	8	2,261
June	2,172	96	9	2,277
July	1,963	89	9	2,061
August	1,997	79	8	2,084
September	2,094	80	7	2,181
October	2,052	77	7	2,136
November	2,144	71	7	2,222
December	2,080	69	7	2,156

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	465	21	....	486
February	472	18	....	490
March	458	20	....	478
April	469	20	....	489
May	464	17	....	481
June	467	16	....	483
July	454	15	....	469
August	463	16	....	479
September	480	15	....	495
October	499	19	....	518
November	513	30	....	543
December	523	31	....	554

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

GLASS (CUT TABLEWARE)—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	336	45	26	407
February	346	45	25	416
March	345	44	24	413
April	348	44	23	415
May	340	49	26	415
June	313	48	33	394
July	290	45	45	380
August	332	48	46	426
September	373	47	46	466
October	404	47	52	503
November	415	53	53	521
December	398	54	53	505

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	7,056	158	261	7,475
February	7,294	161	261	7,716
March	7,325	172	265	7,762
April	7,151	178	258	7,587
May	6,682	178	257	7,117
June	6,219	167	238	6,624
July	1,878	114	13	2,005
August	1,471	52	9	1,532
September	3,708	81	184	3,973
October	5,757	167	245	6,169
November	6,317	176	256	6,749
December	6,308	175	263	6,746

GLASS MIRRORS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	123	25	7	155
February	122	21	8	151
March	126	23	9	158
April	129	24	7	160
May	131	25	8	164
June	128	24	9	161
July	125	24	9	158
August	129	22	8	159
September	129	22	9	160
October	131	21	10	162
November	134	20	7	161
December	132	18	7	157

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

GRAPHITE PRODUCTS—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	950	1,144	66	2,160
February	966	1,142	63	2,171
March	990	1,175	65	2,230
April	983	1,164	62	2,209
May	985	1,165	62	2,212
June	995	1,167	64	2,226
July	998	1,182	63	2,243
August	996	1,176	64	2,236
September	1,008	1,190	65	2,263
October	999	1,173	64	2,236
November	1,011	1,192	64	2,267
December	1,013	1,200	67	2,280

HATS (FUR AND FELT)—FORTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	4,149	1,356	9	5,514
February	4,048	1,349	9	5,406
March	3,983	1,326	7	5,321
April	3,826	1,265	6	5,097
May	3,766	1,251	7	5,024
June	3,873	1,275	7	5,155
July	4,038	1,312	10	5,360
August	4,115	1,339	10	5,464
September	4,216	1,360	11	5,587
October	4,176	1,341	10	5,527
November	4,066	1,323	10	5,399
December	3,975	1,283	9	5,267

HATS (STRAW)—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	397	459	8	864
February	409	495	10	914
March	444	508	12	964
April	436	481	6	923
May	207	186	2	395
June	209	221	....	430
July	174	154	1	329
August	236	261	4	501
September	273	333	4	610
October	317	376	6	699
November	335	382	7	724
December	373	440	8	821

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

HIGH EXPLOSIVES—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,213	31	....	2,244
February	2,164	31	2	2,197
March	2,153	33	2	2,188
April	2,151	44	3	2,198
May	2,171	58	3	2,232
June	2,165	67	4	2,236
July	2,109	76	4	2,189
August	2,264	90	8	2,362
September	2,251	93	8	2,352
October	2,205	89	8	2,302
November	2,267	97	8	2,372
December	2,250	98	9	2,357

INKS AND MUCILAGE—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	73	2	....	75
February	72	3	....	75
March	72	3	....	75
April	71	3	....	74
May	73	3	....	76
June	73	3	....	76
July	64	2	....	66
August	71	2	....	73
September	70	2	....	72
October	71	2	....	73
November	73	1	....	74
December	76	1	....	77

JEWELRY—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,484	896	83	3,463
February	2,494	898	84	3,476
March	2,495	947	87	3,529
April	2,565	957	85	3,607
May	2,597	923	87	3,607
June	2,622	945	83	3,650
July	2,615	952	93	3,660
August	2,683	977	92	3,752
September	2,690	961	103	3,754
October	2,718	968	105	3,791
November	2,703	970	96	3,769
December	2,652	950	87	3,689

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

KNIT GOODS—TWENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,109	1,582	105	2,796
February	1,121	1,609	106	2,836
March	1,137	1,636	109	2,882
April	1,130	1,617	105	2,852
May	1,131	1,651	110	2,892
June	1,125	1,628	107	2,860
July	1,107	1,650	106	2,863
August	1,131	1,670	112	2,913
September	1,151	1,711	112	2,974
October	1,172	1,756	117	3,045
November	1,175	1,789	111	3,075
December	1,151	1,725	109	2,985

LEATHER—EIGHTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	5,787	99	31	5,917
February	5,630	101	33	5,764
March	5,916	108	42	6,066
April	5,835	101	39	5,975
May	5,462	94	36	5,592
June	5,589	96	34	5,719
July	5,479	99	31	5,609
August	5,595	105	36	5,736
September	5,765	116	43	5,924
October	5,951	127	38	6,116
November	6,091	126	38	6,255
December	6,134	113	37	6,284

LEATHER GOODS—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	555	369	30	954
February	554	365	32	951
March	555	362	26	943
April	549	356	22	927
May	539	346	14	899
June	545	344	14	903
July	540	346	19	905
August	549	343	23	915
September	551	344	26	921
October	545	342	24	911
November	544	349	23	916
December	552	346	22	920

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

LAMPS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,264	3,766	45	6,075
February	2,210	3,633	40	5,883
March	2,132	3,592	38	5,762
April	2,121	3,492	42	5,655
May	2,085	3,684	40	5,809
June	2,147	3,691	39	5,877
July	1,997	2,849	35	4,881
August	2,246	3,756	44	6,046
September	2,289	3,822	46	6,157
October	2,345	3,931	35	6,311
November	2,416	4,037	45	6,498
December	2,393	4,079	40	6,512

LIME AND CEMENT—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,633	17	....	1,650
February	1,593	17	....	1,610
March	1,918	19	....	1,937
April	2,126	19	....	2,145
May	2,104	20	1	2,125
June	2,014	17	1	2,032
July	1,533	17	1	1,551
August	1,558	18	1	1,577
September	1,628	18	1	1,647
October	1,679	18	2	1,699
November	1,604	18	1	1,623
December	1,128	18	....	1,146

MACHINERY—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	20,621	617	35	21,273
February	20,137	596	35	20,768
March	19,874	591	38	20,503
April	19,693	621	33	20,347
May	19,519	638	31	20,188
June	19,167	649	30	19,846
July	19,470	652	30	20,152
August	19,937	659	27	20,623
September	19,876	669	22	20,567
October	19,754	657	18	20,429
November	19,564	651	26	20,241
December	19,700	640	25	20,365

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	357	65	3	425
February	395	64	3	462
March	412	66	3	481
April	422	69	3	493
May	436	68	3	507
June	447	70	5	522
July	439	66	5	510
August	465	66	5	536
September	469	71	6	546
October	491	71	6	568
November	460	71	5	536
December	465	66	6	537

METAL GOODS—EIGHTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	6,354	1,792	183	8,329
February	6,442	1,792	188	8,422
March	6,638	1,811	193	8,642
April	6,721	1,802	184	8,707
May	6,782	1,789	185	8,756
June	6,833	1,905	177	8,915
July	6,571	1,812	176	8,559
August	6,422	1,834	184	8,440
September	6,365	1,917	214	8,496
October	6,480	1,895	225	8,600
November	6,330	1,900	227	8,457
December	6,158	1,763	208	8,129

METAL NOVELTIES—TWENTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	873	280	50	1,203
February	910	280	52	1,242
March	925	276	50	1,251
April	901	280	50	1,231
May	921	278	52	1,251
June	947	289	51	1,287
July	943	281	59	1,283
August	958	273	71	1,302
September	1,003	298	61	1,362
October	1,000	283	55	1,338
November	1,080	292	62	1,434
December	1,027	282	62	1,371

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

MINING (IRON ORE)—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,531	....	....	1,531
February	1,462	....	....	1,462
March	1,395	....	....	1,395
April	1,351	....	....	1,351
May	1,348	....	....	1,348
June	1,347	....	....	1,347
July	1,233	....	....	1,233
August	1,184	....	....	1,184
September	1,187	....	....	1,187
October	1,159	....	....	1,159
November	1,000	....	....	1,000
December	1,072	....	....	1,072

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,829	379	15	2,223
February	1,825	367	13	2,205
March	1,878	376	16	2,270
April	1,880	354	15	2,249
May	1,805	372	15	2,192
June	1,701	369	18	2,088
July	1,748	353	19	2,120
August	1,770	365	22	2,157
September	1,749	369	21	2,139
October	1,807	377	20	2,204
November	1,835	387	20	2,242
December	1,864	400	19	2,283

OIL CLOTH (FLOOR AND TABLE)—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,201	21	25	2,247
February	2,177	21	25	2,223
March	2,126	17	24	2,167
April	2,066	9	26	2,101
May	2,064	9	27	2,100
June	2,070	13	26	2,109
July	2,135	13	25	2,173
August	2,101	13	23	2,137
September	2,033	13	21	2,067
October	2,028	14	22	2,064
November	2,061	13	23	2,097
December	2,122	14	24	2,160

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

OILS—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	6,562	27	59	6,648
February	6,479	25	53	6,557
March	6,639	25	58	6,722
April	6,876	25	59	6,960
May	7,125	25	72	7,222
June	7,174	25	79	7,278
July	7,308	25	76	7,409
August	7,195	24	60	7,279
September	6,884	25	36	6,945
October	6,808	26	34	6,868
November	7,006	25	33	7,064
December	7,244	25	32	7,301

PAINTS—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,245	103	20	1,368
February	1,282	104	20	1,406
March	1,301	105	18	1,424
April	1,304	107	19	1,430
May	1,351	111	20	1,482
June	1,302	111	23	1,436
July	1,281	113	25	1,419
August	1,288	103	28	1,429
September	1,251	105	28	1,384
October	1,252	99	25	1,376
November	1,254	96	25	1,375
December	1,238	96	26	1,360

PAPER—FORTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,091	333	48	3,472
February	3,020	331	46	3,397
March	3,046	302	53	3,401
April	3,008	288	50	3,346
May	2,915	264	57	3,236
June	2,863	260	52	3,175
July	2,957	260	58	3,275
August	3,004	277	59	3,340
September	3,214	318	56	3,588
October	3,226	318	56	3,600
November	3,222	339	60	3,621
December	3,158	343	58	3,559

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

PIG IRON—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	553	....	....	553
February	457	....	....	457
March	403	....	....	403
April	410	....	....	410
May	402	....	....	402
June	401	....	....	401
July	391	....	....	391
August	394	....	....	394
September	398	....	....	398
October	401	....	....	401
November	388	....	....	388
December	384	....	....	384

POTTERY—FIFTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	4,503	873	77	5,453
February	4,552	890	78	5,520
March	4,594	886	82	5,562
April	4,659	890	77	5,626
May	4,651	889	80	5,620
June	4,698	880	76	5,654
July	4,597	864	84	5,545
August	4,789	862	101	5,752
September	4,761	898	103	5,762
October	4,745	928	111	5,784
November	4,721	954	109	5,784
December	4,778	954	111	5,843

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	927	473	11	1,411
February	957	445	15	1,417
March	1,017	484	12	1,513
April	982	427	12	1,421
May	984	472	12	1,468
June	987	469	13	1,469
July	959	511	11	1,481
August	923	491	10	1,424
September	960	501	9	1,470
October	978	508	8	1,494
November	1,029	514	6	1,549
December	968	466	6	1,440

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

QUARRYING STONE—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	965	....	....	965
February	962	....	....	962
March	1,252	....	....	1,252
April	1,426	....	....	1,426
May	1,483	....	....	1,483
June	1,489	....	....	1,489
July	1,750	....	....	1,750
August	1,787	....	....	1,787
September	1,460	....	....	1,460
October	1,487	....	....	1,487
November	1,326	....	....	1,326
December	1,467	....	....	1,467

ROOFING (METAL AND TAR)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	508	18	....	526
February	493	17	....	510
March	512	17	....	529
April	512	16	....	528
May	494	20	....	514
June	520	16	....	536
July	525	19	....	544
August	524	16	....	540
September	548	20	....	568
October	549	18	....	567
November	536	17	....	553
December	533	16	....	549

RUBBER GOODS (HARD AND SOFT)—FIFTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	6,798	1,297	101	8,196
February	6,735	1,287	102	8,124
March	6,918	1,292	102	8,312
April	6,844	1,258	106	8,208
May	6,759	1,255	101	8,115
June	6,774	1,268	99	8,141
July	6,885	1,284	103	8,272
August	6,868	1,294	105	8,267
September	6,828	1,267	96	8,191
October	6,750	1,282	98	8,130
November	6,900	1,317	105	8,322
December	6,928	1,344	105	8,377

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

SADDLES AND HARNESS—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	50	5	....	55
February	50	5	....	55
March	52	5	....	57
April	54	5	....	59
May	51	5	....	56
June	51	5	....	56
July	52	5	....	57
August	53	5	....	58
September	50	5	....	55
October	51	5	....	56
November	51	5	....	56
December	50	5	....	55

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	739	81	14	834
February	739	92	12	843
March	772	82	12	866
April	791	94	14	899
May	802	82	14	898
June	774	76	12	862
July	771	76	14	861
August	761	78	14	853
September	690	80	13	783
October	738	72	7	817
November	747	76	9	832
December	767	76	9	852

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	4,645	709	77	5,431
February	4,692	720	74	5,486
March	4,848	694	83	5,625
April	4,823	628	85	5,536
May	4,461	673	79	5,213
June	4,623	628	69	5,320
July	4,759	616	67	5,442
August	4,440	673	65	5,178
September	4,442	660	69	5,171
October	4,692	684	61	5,437
November	4,840	733	66	5,639
December	4,747	736	66	5,549

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	960	....	....	960
February	930	....	....	930
March	924	....	....	924
April	926	....	....	926
May	918	....	....	918
June	957	....	....	957
July	956	....	....	956
August	964	....	....	964
September	961	....	....	961
October	966	....	....	966
November	976	....	....	976
December	962	....	....	962

SHOES—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,414	1,576	71	4,061
February	2,414	1,591	69	4,074
March	2,400	1,514	75	3,989
April	2,352	1,470	68	3,890
May	2,361	1,514	71	3,946
June	2,374	1,546	72	3,992
July	2,373	1,601	84	4,058
August	2,390	1,601	80	4,071
September	2,409	1,551	79	4,039
October	2,422	1,548	73	4,043
November	2,448	1,607	76	4,131
December	2,458	1,625	87	4,170

SHIRTS—TWENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	684	2,899	129	3,712
February	701	2,919	145	3,765
March	693	2,926	144	3,763
April	695	2,895	140	3,730
May	674	2,881	145	3,700
June	671	2,800	141	3,612
July	657	2,678	130	3,465
August	671	2,659	137	3,467
September	687	2,704	135	3,526
October	698	2,798	145	3,641
November	706	2,838	150	3,694
December	698	2,889	149	3,736

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

SHIRT WAISTS (WOMEN'S)—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	12	475	16	503
February	11	447	14	472
March	11	431	13	455
April	11	430	13	454
May	10	396	8	414
June	10	396	9	415
July	9	422	9	440
August	10	440	15	465
September	11	452	18	481
October	12	447	17	476
November	12	448	13	473
December	12	397	14	423

SHIPBUILDING—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	5,890	....	....	5,890
February	6,133	....	....	6,133
March	6,156	....	....	6,156
April	6,070	....	....	6,070
May	5,796	....	....	5,796
June	5,898	....	....	5,898
July	5,853	....	....	5,853
August	5,992	....	....	5,992
September	5,785	....	....	5,785
October	5,549	....	....	5,549
November	5,616	....	....	5,616
December	5,619	....	....	5,619

SILK (BROAD AND RIBBON)—ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	10,814	10,845	672	22,331
February	10,797	11,014	689	22,500
March	10,923	11,165	705	22,793
April	10,876	11,060	734	22,670
May	10,508	10,984	716	22,208
June	10,134	10,655	694	21,483
July	10,043	10,682	716	21,441
August	10,265	10,752	716	21,733
September	10,175	10,761	692	21,628
October	10,242	10,673	721	21,636
November	10,245	10,735	698	21,678
December	10,128	10,593	694	21,415

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

SILK DYEING—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	5,372	646	36	6,054
February	5,545	755	47	6,347
March	5,605	704	51	6,360
April	5,270	713	48	6,031
May	4,990	601	44	5,635
June	4,647	505	37	5,189
July	4,606	491	38	5,135
August	4,738	597	40	5,375
September	4,947	591	41	5,579
October	4,987	606	41	5,634
November	5,244	613	40	5,897
December	5,170	584	45	5,799

SILK THROWING—THIRTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	598	1,008	156	1,762
February	607	1,024	165	1,796
March	630	1,009	151	1,790
April	635	1,028	142	1,805
May	600	982	127	1,709
June	543	922	111	1,576
July	527	926	135	1,588
August	504	887	128	1,519
September	499	880	125	1,504
October	508	895	126	1,529
November	496	885	126	1,507
December	509	902	116	1,527

SILK MILL SUPPLIES—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	519	154	53	726
February	527	139	59	725
March	541	151	53	745
April	517	152	56	725
May	488	146	64	698
June	483	159	63	705
July	472	143	52	667
August	487	148	59	694
September	455	139	60	654
October	459	134	64	657
November	472	139	64	675
December	481	139	59	679

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

SILVER GOODS—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,131	316	24	1,471
February	1,139	331	25	1,495
March	1,142	337	28	1,507
April	1,119	330	28	1,477
May	1,140	335	25	1,500
June	1,134	353	25	1,512
July	1,131	349	29	1,509
August	1,197	349	34	1,580
September	1,237	363	33	1,633
October	1,265	365	35	1,665
November	1,294	364	33	1,691
December	1,184	332	31	1,547

SMELTING AND REFINING (GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, ETC.)—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	4,804	....	5	4,809
February	4,819	....	5	4,824
March	4,746	....	5	4,751
April	4,840	....	5	4,845
May	4,851	....	5	4,856
June	4,757	....	5	4,762
July	4,535	....	5	4,540
August	4,593	....	5	4,598
September	4,712	....	5	4,717
October	4,666	....	5	4,671
November	4,712	....	5	4,717
December	4,913	....	5	4,918

SOAP AND TALLOW—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,634	493	81	2,208
February	1,689	507	81	2,277
March	1,725	529	81	2,335
April	1,686	541	81	2,308
May	1,813	538	81	2,432
June	1,827	558	81	2,466
July	1,921	591	82	2,594
August	1,958	599	83	2,640
September	2,004	606	82	2,692
October	1,946	620	83	2,649
November	1,934	637	82	2,653
December	1,865	613	82	2,560

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

STEEL AND IRON (BAR)—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	900	49	....	949
February	950	50	....	1,000
March	1,024	69	....	1,093
April	1,016	71	....	1,087
May	1,036	70	....	1,106
June	1,034	78	....	1,112
July	1,015	80	....	1,095
August	995	79	....	1,074
September	1,004	66	....	1,070
October	1,075	70	....	1,145
November	923	68	....	991
December	891	63	....	954

STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL)—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	2,997	....	1	2,998
February	2,949	....	1	2,950
March	3,012	....	1	3,013
April	3,039	....	....	3,039
May	3,142	....	....	3,142
June	3,426	....	....	3,426
July	3,625	....	....	3,625
August	3,732	....	....	3,732
September	3,759	....	....	3,759
October	3,657	....	....	3,657
November	3,601	....	....	3,601
December	3,259	....	....	3,259

STEEL AND IRON (FORGING)—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	3,000	7	2	3,009
February	2,908	9	2	2,919
March	3,013	9	2	3,024
April	2,976	8	2	2,986
May	2,901	6	1	2,908
June	2,759	6	1	2,766
July	2,640	6	1	2,647
August	2,668	4	6	2,678
September	2,756	5	6	2,767
October	2,726	4	6	2,736
November	2,674	4	6	2,684
December	2,706	5	7	2,718

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	941	544	86	1,571
February	939	571	87	1,597
March	989	586	91	1,666
April	957	593	94	1,644
May	961	575	89	1,625
June	925	552	93	1,570
July	934	546	94	1,574
August	938	559	105	1,602
September	938	573	116	1,627
October	956	597	113	1,666
November	993	602	113	1,708
December	980	607	112	1,699

THREAD—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,856	3,373	587	5,816
February	1,854	3,420	591	5,865
March	1,843	3,348	593	5,784
April	1,838	3,344	602	5,784
May	1,838	3,344	599	5,781
June	1,832	3,356	599	5,787
July	1,826	3,339	606	5,771
August	1,825	3,316	597	5,738
September	1,818	3,296	598	5,712
October	1,812	3,297	606	5,715
November	1,822	3,275	617	5,714
December	1,835	3,308	621	5,764

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	459	21	3	483
February	481	21	3	505
March	490	21	3	514
April	500	22	4	526
May	511	22	3	536
June	487	22	3	512
July	499	22	4	525
August	479	22	3	504
September	489	23	4	516
October	503	26	4	533
November	492	26	3	521
December	486	26	3	515

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers, Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,155	367	67	1,589
February	1,133	355	66	1,559
March	1,143	379	64	1,591
April	1,131	383	67	1,631
May	1,154	381	62	1,597
June	1,118	362	70	1,550
July	1,103	344	76	1,523
August	1,200	435	62	1,697
September	1,305	530	86	1,921
October	1,394	549	99	2,042
November	1,289	443	79	1,811
December	1,167	393	64	1,624

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	297	55	....	352
February	298	46	....	344
March	286	54	....	340
April	277	57	....	334
May	266	53	....	319
June	257	57	....	314
July	269	53	2	324
August	260	56	3	319
September	255	55	3	313
October	263	55	2	320
November	283	54	2	339
December	276	60	2	338

UNDERWEAR (WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S)—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	137	1,817	54	2,008
February	137	1,920	51	2,108
March	137	2,057	52	2,246
April	135	1,989	49	2,173
May	137	2,003	50	2,190
June	139	2,020	49	2,208
July	136	1,950	43	2,129
August	137	1,983	38	2,158
September	138	2,033	38	2,209
October	138	1,995	44	2,177
November	135	2,086	44	2,265
December	136	2,006	44	2,186

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

VARNISHES—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	312	15	1	328
February	311	15	1	327
March	308	15	2	325
April	311	15	3	329
May	315	15	2	332
June	316	15	2	333
July	318	15	3	336
August	317	15	3	335
September	321	15	3	339
October	322	15	2	339
November	322	15	2	339
December	314	16	2	332

WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,549	738	57	2,344
February	1,544	739	57	2,340
March	1,531	750	43	2,324
April	1,494	742	52	2,288
May	1,512	781	47	2,340
June	1,556	777	48	2,381
July	1,610	793	55	2,458
August	1,646	813	55	2,514
September	1,670	830	59	2,559
October	1,686	863	53	2,602
November	1,672	892	50	2,614
December	1,694	879	48	2,621

WINDOW SHADES—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	79	....	....	79
February	78	....	....	78
March	80	....	....	80
April	81	....	....	81
May	72	....	....	72
June	61	....	....	61
July	68	....	....	68
August	71	....	....	71
September	76	....	....	76
October	77	....	....	77
November	75	....	....	75
December	74	....	....	74

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months.—(Continued).

WOODEN GOODS—FORTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	1,781	16	33	1,830
February	1,748	16	36	1,800
March	1,794	15	38	1,847
April	1,802	16	45	1,863
May	1,770	16	35	1,821
June	1,774	17	38	1,829
July	1,758	16	40	1,814
August	1,796	17	44	1,857
September	1,800	17	39	1,856
October	1,796	17	38	1,851
November	1,825	16	44	1,885
December	1,822	16	40	1,878

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—TWENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	5,956	6,668	685	13,309
February	5,998	6,731	675	13,404
March	5,909	6,852	676	13,437
April	5,919	6,773	658	13,350
May	5,922	6,631	656	13,209
June	5,635	6,459	657	12,751
July	5,574	6,331	671	12,576
August	5,612	6,315	682	12,609
September	5,668	6,449	693	12,810
October	5,895	6,436	715	13,046
November	6,117	6,574	734	13,425
December	6,175	6,544	741	13,460

UNCLASSIFIED—ONE HUNDRED ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	6,599	1,209	121	7,929
February	6,741	1,299	108	8,148
March	6,827	1,404	120	8,351
April	6,864	1,414	118	8,396
May	6,931	1,369	114	8,414
June	6,973	1,405	119	8,497
July	6,892	1,391	114	8,397
August	6,942	1,456	122	8,520
September	6,931	1,468	121	8,520
October	6,915	1,388	116	8,419
November	7,020	1,370	115	8,505
December	6,865	1,365	103	8,333

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1911.—Aggregates by Months:—(Continued).

ALL INDUSTRIES—TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January	220,851	75,136	5,904	301,891
February	221,392	76,215	5,960	303,567
March	224,934	77,039	6,036	308,009
April	226,195	76,282	6,024	308,501
May	224,570	75,648	5,991	306,209
June	222,393	75,274	5,953	303,620
July	217,604	73,934	5,837	297,375
August	220,181	76,011	5,978	302,170
September	223,208	76,880	6,184	306,272
October	225,900	77,243	6,313	309,456
November	225,889	77,772	6,318	309,979
December	223,848	77,148	6,295	307,291

TABLE No. 6.—Amount Paid in Wages, by Industries.—Average Yearly Earnings, per Employee, 1911.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Total Amount Paid in Wages or Earnings.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.
1	Agricultural machinery and implements	7	$258,187	$603 24
2	Artisans' tools	41	1,647,924	639 47
3	Art tile	12	479,492	435 50
4	Boilers	17	1,290,761	667 40
5	Boxes (wood, and paper)	54	1,080,468	397 96
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)	37	2,176,344	906 05
7	Brick and terra cotta	77	4,147,453	502 60
8	Brushes	15	148,873	439 15
9	Buttons (metal)	9	533,160	473 08
10	Buttons (pearl)	28	645,055	455 87
11	Carpets and rugs	6	455,241	469 32
12	Carriages and wagons	30	636,676	634 14
13	Chemical products	77	4,876,589	538 79
14	Cigars and tobacco	36	3,505,100	343 13
15	Clothing	16	615,847	476 29
16	Confectionery	10	215,162	333 58
17	Cornices and skylights	23	486,629	739 56
18	Corsets and corset-waists	9	944,492	388 20
19	Cutlery	12	559,504	486 95
20	Cotton goods	35	2,196,237	359 57
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	19	2,020,222	498 21
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth	14	4,086,960	497 56
23	Electrical appliances	34	4,656,278	633 20
24	Embroideries	29	958,628	451 76
25	Fertilizers	12	814,701	587 38
26	Food products	34	1,952,225	520 32
27	Foundry (brass)	22	769,296	537 22
28	Foundry (iron)	58	5,250,414	602 80
29	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	16	1,738,324	781 27
30	Gas and electric light fixtures	14	306,494	616 69
31	Glass (cut tableware)	9	186,308	425 36
32	Glass (window and bottle)	20	3,901,775	655 32
33	Glass mirrors	4	89,058	560 11
34	Graphite products	6	890,853	399 84
35	Hats (fur and felt)	40	3,016,395	564 45
36	Hats (straw)	3	323,538	475 09
37	High explosives	10	1,462,822	644 70
38	Inks and mucilage	5	60,554	818 30
39	Jewelry	113	2,503,884	686 94
40	Knit goods	26	1,321,565	451 97
41	Leather	86	3,720,257	629 17
42	Leather goods	18	428,745	465 02
43	Lamps	10	2,678,159	449 73
44	Lime and cement	10	1,085,896	628 01
45	Machinery	139	13,468,758	658 88
46	Mattresses and bedding	7	280,387	510 56
47	Metal goods	87	4,414,659	517 13
48	Metal novelties	24	657,912	507 65
49	Mining (iron ore)	6	592,547	465 84
50	Musical instruments	19	1,221,792	555 87
51	Oilcloth (floor and table)	9	1,192,717	558 13
52	Oils	21	4,903,375	698 39
53	Paints	17	845,068	601 04
54	Paper	48	1,933,390	565 65
55	Pig iron	4	176,956	426 40
56	Pottery	52	4,028,650	711 90
57	Printing and bookbinding	19	895,968	612 42
58	Quarrying stone	20	869,450	619 27

TABLE No. 6.—Amount Paid in Wages, by Industries.—Average Yearly Earnings, per Employee, 1911.—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Total Amount Paid in Wages or Earnings.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.
59	Roofing (metal and tar)	7	$350,333	$649 97
60	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	53	4,383,885	533 25
61	Saddles and harness	6	29,389	524 80
62	Saddlery and harness hardware	11	482,296	567 41
63	Scientific instruments	22	3,081,952	568 73
64	Sash, blinds and doors	29	652,523	686 87
65	Shoes	28	1,943,517	481 19
66	Shirts	27	1,873,382	376 17
67	Shirt-waists (women's)	4	132,832	291 30
68	Shipbuilding	17	4,129,846	704 39
69	Silk (broad and ribbon)	196	10,932,609	497 84
70	Silk dyeing	23	3,242,525	563 62
71	Silk throwing	35	533,623	326 57
72	Silk mill supplies	17	331,615	476 46
73	Silver goods	22	1,093,347	705 84
74	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)	12	3,134,869	659 83
75	Soap and tallow	17	1,356,279	545 79
76	Steel and iron (bar)	6	547,370	518 34
77	Steel and iron (structural)	29	2,331,763	696 05
78	Steel and iron (forging)	13	1,837,266	651 51
79	Textile products	11	675,927	414 93
80	Thread	7	2,290,129	396 97
81	Trunks and traveling bags	13	312,908	606 41
82	Trunk and bag hardware	9	821,417	489 52
83	Typewriters and supplies	7	198,097	600 29
84	Underwear (women's and children's)	23	641,867	295 43
85	Varnishes	16	248,024	744 82
86	Watches, cases and material	10	1,498,878	612 04
87	Window shades	3	46,196	624 27
88	Wooden goods	40	1,128,742	612 12
89	Woolen and worsted goods	27	5,258,081	400 89
90	Unclassified	100	4,567,428	545 76
	All industries	2,475	$166,172,529	$544 30

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3 but under $4	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5	....	....	4	4
5 " " 6	1	....	3	4
6 " " 7	7	....	2	9
7 " " 8	38	....	....	38
8 " " 9	27	....	....	27
9 " " 10	189	....	....	189
10 " " 12	149	....	....	149
12 " " 15	114	....	....	114
15 " " 20	169	....	....	169
20 " " 25	23	....	....	23
25 and over	6	....	....	6
Total	723	....	9	732

ARTISANS' TOOLS—FORTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	1	1	5	7
$3 but under $4	18	1	18	37
4 " " 5	52	8	9	69
5 " " 6	89	26	11	126
6 " " 7	112	17	6	135
7 " " 8	130	10	1	141
8 " " 9	129	15	....	144
9 " " 10	221	9	....	230
10 " " 12	406	2	....	408
12 " " 15	551	3	....	554
15 " " 20	558	....	....	558
20 " " 25	214	....	....	214
25 and over	95	....	....	95
Total	2,576	92	50	2,718

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

ART TILE—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	3	2	....	5
$3 but under $4	4	7	13	24
4 " " 5	23	65	40	128
5 " " 6	28	151	4	183
6 " " 7	29	57	1	87
7 " " 8	53	17	....	70
8 " " 9	64	25	....	89
9 " " 10	145	3	....	148
10 " " 12	109	13	....	122
12 " " 15	127	1	....	128
15 " " 20	89	....	....	89
20 " " 25	43	....	....	43
25 and over	20	....	....	20
Total	737	341	58	1,136

BOILERS—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	17	....	....	17
$3 but under $4	8	....	....	8
4 " " 5	18	....	....	18
5 " " 6	18	....	....	18
6 " " 7	39	....	....	39
7 " " 8	76	....	....	76
8 " " 9	110	....	....	110
9 " " 10	223	....	....	223
10 " " 12	460	....	....	460
12 " " 15	421	....	....	421
15 " " 20	527	....	....	527
20 " " 25	272	....	....	272
25 and over	66	....	....	66
Total	2,255	....	....	2,255

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

BOXES (WOOD AND PAPER)—FIFTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	2	38	22	62
$3 but under $4	55	124	50	229
4 " " 5	75	228	29	332
5 " " 6	79	266	16	361
6 " " 7	90	205	5	300
7 " " 8	73	202	1	276
8 " " 9	98	157	3	258
9 " " 10	197	105	....	302
10 " " 12	171	95	....	266
12 " " 15	244	39	....	283
15 " " 20	195	4	....	199
20 " " 25	58	....	....	58
25 and over	25	....	....	25
Total	1,362	1,463	127	2,952

BREWING (LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER)—THIRTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	8	....	....	8
$3 but under $4	1	....	1	2
4 " " 5	3	....	....	3
5 " " 6	19	....	4	23
6 " " 7	22	....	....	22
7 " " 8	12	....	....	12
8 " " 9	27	....	....	27
9 " " 10	30	....	....	30
10 " " 12	88	....	....	88
12 " " 15	257	....	....	257
15 " " 20	1,608	....	....	1,608
20 " " 25	356	....	....	356
25 and over	86	....	....	86
Total	2,517	....	5	2,522

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA—SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	1	....	3	4
$3 but under $4	31	....	....	31
4 " " 5	76	....	1	77
5 " " 6	90	....	15	105
6 " " 7	178	....	5	183
7 " " 8	248	....	....	248
8 " " 9	895	....	....	895
9 " " 10	4,482	....	....	4,482
10 " " 12	2,168	....	....	2,168
12 " " 15	1,105	....	....	1,105
15 " " 20	725	....	....	725
20 " " 25	256	....	....	256
25 and over	133	....	....	133
Total	10,388	....	24	10,412

BRUSHES—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	5	....	5
$3 but under $4	2	32	5	39
4 " " 5	18	18	2	38
5 " " 6	12	12	....	24
6 " " 7	16	15	....	31
7 " " 8	26	11	....	37
8 " " 9	27	13	....	40
9 " " 10	13	6	....	19
10 " " 12	30	5	....	35
12 " " 15	41	....	....	41
15 " " 20	45	1	....	46
20 " " 25	12	....	....	12
25 and over	5	....	....	5
Total	247	113	7	372

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

BUTTONS (METAL)—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	7	14	8	29
$3 but under $4	8	35	10	53
4 " " 5	21	81	13	115
5 " " 6	28	146	4	178
6 " " 7	28	106	2	136
7 " " 8	18	64	....	82
8 " " 9	19	47	....	66
9 " " 10	40	36	....	76
10 " " 12	38	28	....	66
12 " " 15	63	13	....	76
15 " " 20	91	....	....	91
20 " " 25	62	....	....	62
25 and over	63	....	....	63
Total	486	570	37	1,093

BUTTONS (PEARL)—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	5	50	6	61
$3 but under $4	16	14	14	44
4 " " 5	47	59	11	117
5 " " 6	49	61	....	110
6 " " 7	69	63	....	132
7 " " 8	79	55	....	134
8 " " 9	85	69	....	154
9 " " 10	117	38	....	155
10 " " 12	182	18	....	200
12 " " 15	195	2	....	197
15 " " 20	221	2	....	223
20 " " 25	30	....	....	30
25 and over	24	....	....	24
Total	1,119	431	31	1,581

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

CARPETS AND RUGS—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	2	3	....	5
$3 but under $4	20	42	13	75
4 " " 5	24	34	8	66
5 " " 6	43	54	1	98
6 " " 7	78	44	1	123
7 " " 8	44	44	....	88
8 " " 9	76	41	....	117
9 " " 10	61	33	....	94
10 " " 12	87	17	....	104
12 " " 15	106	30	....	136
15 " " 20	94	4	....	98
20 " " 25	41	....	....	41
25 and over	15	....	....	15
Total	691	346	23	1,060

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3 but under $4	6	....	....	6
4 " " 5	4	....	....	4
5 " " 6	19	....	....	19
6 " " 7	15	....	....	15
7 " " 8	26	....	....	26
8 " " 9	42	....	....	42
9 " " 10	63	....	....	63
10 " " 12	142	....	....	142
12 " " 15	279	....	....	279
15 " " 20	338	....	....	338
20 " " 25	106	....	....	106
25 and over	27	....	....	27
Total	1,067	....	....	1,067

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	35	13	36	84
$3 but under $4	21	73	44	138
4 " " 5	104	340	67	511
5 " " 6	109	481	19	609
6 " " 7	166	432	7	605
7 " " 8	226	349	2	577
8 " " 9	498	389	....	887
9 " " 10	828	183	....	1,011
10 " " 12	2,087	141	....	2,228
12 " " 15	1,655	53	....	1,708
15 " " 20	1,225	13	....	1,238
20 " " 25	239	3	....	242
25 and over	166	....	....	166
Total	7,359	2,470	175	10.004

CIGARS AND TOBACCO—THIRTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	20	262	105	387
$3 but under $4	20	524	255	799
4 " " 5	27	1,181	129	1,337
5 " " 6	40	1,300	56	1,396
6 " " 7	110	1,284	10	1,404
7 " " 8	238	1,060	5	1,303
8 " " 9	150	1,130	....	1,280
9 " " 10	329	952	....	1,281
10 " " 12	413	615	....	1,028
12 " " 15	266	137	....	403
15 " " 20	320	18	....	338
20 " " 25	124	....	....	124
25 and over	40	....	....	40
Total	2,097	8,463	560	11,120

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

CLOTHING—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	1	3	4	8
$3 but under $4	3	63	....	66
4 " " 5	24	69	....	93
5 " " 6	42	124	....	166
6 " " 7	56	130	....	186
7 " " 8	42	106	....	148
8 " " 9	51	157	....	208
9 " " 10	64	65	....	129
10 " " 12	101	99	....	200
12 " " 15	100	46	....	146
15 " " 20	146	13	....	159
20 " " 25	44	2	....	46
25 and over	40	....	....	40
Total	714	877	4	1,595

CONFECTIONERY—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3 but under $4	....	50	13	63
4 " " 5	37	164	40	241
5 " " 6	45	119	....	164
6 " " 7	44	72	....	116
7 " " 8	26	63	....	89
8 " " 9	39	38	....	77
9 " " 10	22	27	....	49
10 " " 12	36	9	....	45
12 " " 15	46	1	....	47
15 " " 20	24	2	....	26
20 " " 25	10	....	....	10
25 and over	2	....	....	2
Total	331	545	53	929

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

CORNICES AND SKYLIGHTS—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	5	....	....	5
$3 but under $4	11	....	....	11
4 " " 5	15	....	....	15
5 " " 6	16	....	....	16
6 " " 7	33	....	....	33
7 " " 8	19	....	....	19
8 " " 9	17	....	....	17
9 " " 10	25	....	....	25
10 " " 12	37	....	....	37
12 " " 15	94	....	....	94
15 " " 20	97	....	....	97
20 " " 25	211	....	....	211
25 and over	118	....	....	118
Total	698	....	....	698

CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	2	55	27	84
$3 but under $4	2	79	12	93
4 " " 5	9	150	25	184
5 " " 6	17	236	11	264
6 " " 7	9	312	2	323
7 " " 8	12	328	....	340
8 " " 9	13	329	2	344
9 " " 10	7	245	....	252
10 " " 12	17	377	....	394
12 " " 15	32	208	....	240
15 " " 20	66	19	....	85
20 " " 25	13	3	....	16
25 and over	11	....	....	11
Total	210	2,341	79	2,630

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

CUTLERY—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	3	5	1	9
$3 but under $4	33	2	3	38
4 " " 5	39	19	12	70
5 " " 6	49	30	5	84
6 " " 7	77	24	2	103
7 " " 8	68	28	....	96
8 " " 9	99	8	....	107
9 " " 10	104	3	....	107
10 " " 12	137	3	....	140
12 " " 15	187	6	....	193
15 " " 20	162	6	....	168
20 " " 25	51	....	....	51
25 and over	27	....	....	27
Total	1,036	134	23	1,193

COTTON GOODS—THIRTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	20	44	9	73
$3 but under $4	31	382	79	492
4 " " 5	75	578	49	702
5 " " 6	82	865	31	978
6 " " 7	204	915	20	1,139
7 " " 8	281	750	....	1,031
8 " " 9	244	377	....	621
9 " " 10	240	267	....	507
10 " " 12	278	200	....	478
12 " " 15	282	123	....	405
15 " " 20	165	7	....	172
20 " " 25	71	2	....	73
25 and over	39	....	....	39
Total	2,012	4,510	188	6,710

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1905.—Continued.

[illegible]

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under $3	[illegible]	3	....	3
$3 and under $4	18	3	....	21
4 " " 5	54	32	1	87
5 " " 6	72	73	....	145
6 " " 7	92	133	....	225
7 " " 8	81	58	....	139
8 " " 9	147	23	....	170
9 " " 10	257	17	....	274
10 " " 12	449	10	....	459
12 " " 15	469	2	....	471
15 " " 20	365	4	....	369
20 " " 25	164	....	....	164
25 and over	54	....	....	58
Total	2,226	358	1	2,585

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES—THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	85	70	....	155
$3 but under $4	51	30	3	84
4 " " 5	93	51	17	161
5 " " 6	192	119	9	320
6 " " 7	251	177	3	431
7 " " 8	263	231	....	494
8 " " 9	721	218	....	939
9 " " 10	668	135	....	803
10 " " 12	1,078	118	....	1,196
12 " " 15	1,228	30	....	1,258
15 " " 20	1,480	6	....	1,486
25 and over	722	....	....	722
20 " " 25	334	....	....	334
Total	7,166	1,185	32	8,383

EMBROIDERIES—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	2	18	56	76
$3 but under $4	9	37	118	164
4 " " 5	25	259	10	294
5 " " 6	16	264	1	281
6 " " 7	28	336	....	364
7 " " 8	4	236	....	240
8 " " 9	14	141	....	155
9 " " 10	16	101	....	117
10 " " 12	48	130	....	178
12 " " 15	48	76	....	124
15 " " 20	75	4	....	79
20 " " 25	62	1	....	63
25 and over	153	....	....	153
Total	500	1,603	185	2,288

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

FERTILIZERS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	6	....	....	6
$3 but under $4	4	....	....	4
4 " " 5	3	....	....	3
5 " " 6	8	....	....	8
6 " " 7	22	6	....	28
7 " " 8	7	....	....	7
8 " " 9	12	....	....	12
9 " " 10	533	5	....	538
10 " " 12	883	4	....	887
12 " " 15	190	....	....	190
15 " " 20	122	....	....	122
20 " " 25	27	....	....	27
25 and over	17	....	....	17
Total	1,834	15	....	1,849

FOOD PRODUCTS—THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	10	....	....	10
$3 but under $4	12	....	44	56
4 " " 5	55	59	21	135
5 " " 6	45	340	2	387
6 " " 7	76	346	10	432
7 " " 8	124	119	1	244
8 " " 9	222	69	....	291
9 " " 10	618	57	....	675
10 " " 12	888	30	....	918
12 " " 15	637	4	....	641
15 " " 20	678	4	....	682
20 " " 25	140	1	....	141
25 and over	68	....	....	68
Total	3,573	1,029	78	4,680

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

FOUNDRY (BRASS)—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	15	4	2	21
$3 but under $4	23	2	2	27
4 " " 5	41	4	3	48
5 " " 6	37	5	2	44
6 " " 7	43	2	2	47
7 " " 8	67	2	....	69
8 " " 9	120	6	....	126
9 " " 10	241	5	....	246
10 " " 12	284	12	....	296
12 " " 15	258	3	....	261
15 " " 20	266	....	....	266
20 " " 25	96	....	....	96
25 and over	32	....	....	32
Total	1,523	45	11	1,579

FOUNDRY (IRON)—FIFTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	7	....	4	11
$3 but under $4	73	14	12	99
4 " " 5	106	20	6	132
5 " " 6	136	20	5	161
6 " " 7	198	17	....	215
7 " " 8	358	14	2	374
8 " " 9	735	8	....	743
9 " " 10	1,668	3	....	1,671
10 " " 12	1,694	12	....	1,706
12 " " 15	1,639	5	....	1,644
15 " " 20	1,761	1	....	1,762
20 " " 25	863	....	....	863
25 and over	185	....	....	185
Total	9,423	114	29	9,566

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries. [illegible]—Continued.

[illegible] AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	2,423	99	10	2,532

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under $3	1	....	....	1
$3 but under $4	5	....	....	5
4 " " 5	6	9	....	15
5 " " 6	20	2	....	22
6 " " 7	42	3	....	45
7 " " 8	30	8	....	38
8 " " 9	39	....	....	39
9 " " 10	33	1	....	34
10 " " 12	69	1	....	70
12 " " 15	99	2	....	101
15 " " 20	119	....	....	119
20 " " 25	30	....	....	30
25 and over	20	....	....	20
Total	518	26	....	539

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

GLASS (CUT TABLEWARE)—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	3	....	....	3
$3 but under $4	12	10	39	61
4 " " 5	19	12	4	35
5 " " 6	26	6	2	34
6 " " 7	21	8	1	30
7 " " 8	26	7	3	36
8 " " 9	37	8	4	49
9 " " 10	35	1	....	36
10 " " 12	48	4	....	52
12 " " 15	79	....	....	79
15 " " 20	81	1	....	82
20 " " 25	19	....	....	19
25 and over	3	....	....	3
Total	409	57	53	519

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	3	2	3	8
$3 but under $4	2	16	52	70
4 " " 5	27	38	99	164
5 " " 6	337	106	100	543
6 " " 7	1,325	10	8	1,343
7 " " 8	820	3	....	823
8 " " 9	339	2	....	341
9 " " 10	796	2	....	798
10 " " 12	650	....	....	650
12 " " 15	546	2	....	548
15 " " 20	575	....	....	575
20 " " 25	482	....	....	482
25 and over	1,558	....	....	1,558
Total	7,460	181	262	7,903

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

GLASS MIRRORS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3 but under $4	....	1	8	9
4 " " 5	2	5	4	11
5 " " 6	3	4	....	7
6 " " 7	10	10	....	20
7 " " 8	9	....	....	9
8 " " 9	5	3	....	8
9 " " 10	19	....	....	19
10 " " 12	16	....	....	16
12 " " 15	31	....	....	31
15 " " 20	23	....	....	23
20 " " 25	5	....	....	5
25 and over	5	....	....	5
Total	128	23	12	163

GRAPHITE PRODUCTS—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	1	49	50
$3 but under $4	34	122	....	156
4 " " 5	63	273	12	348
5 " " 6	70	228	3	301
6 " " 7	86	192	....	278
7 " " 8	115	118	....	233
8 " " 9	56	95	....	151
9 " " 10	66	77	....	143
10 " " 12	140	48	....	188
12 " " 15	151	14	....	165
15 " " 20	170	8	....	178
20 " " 25	55	1	....	56
25 and over	41	....	....	41
Total	1,047	1,177	64	2,288

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

HATS (FUR AND FELT)—FORTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	45	29	....	74
$3 but under $4	48	32	1	81
4 " " 5	60	144	3	207
5 " " 6	127	163	5	295
6 " " 7	184	114	1	299
7 " " 8	199	113	2	314
8 " " 9	161	169	1	331
9 " " 10	254	198	....	452
10 " " 12	381	154	....	535
12 " " 15	682	149	....	831
15 " " 20	1,094	112	....	1,206
20 " " 25	687	24	....	711
25 and over	440	20	....	460
Total	4,362	1,421	13	5,796

HATS (STRAW)—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3 but under $4	....	6	1	7
4 " " 5	18	46	4	68
5 " " 6	25	91	3	119
6 " " 7	37	50	....	87
7 " " 8	16	47	....	63
8 " " 9	35	48	....	83
9 " " 10	66	51	....	117
10 " " 12	67	65	....	132
12 " " 15	77	67	....	144
15 " " 20	51	37	....	88
20 " " 25	16	3	....	19
25 and over	4	....	....	4
Total	412	511	8	931

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

HIGH EXPLOSIVES—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	2	....	2
$3 but under $4	3	....	1	4
4 " " 5	3	6	1	10
5 " " 6	5	7	....	12
6 " " 7	38	20	6	64
7 " " 8	49	27	....	76
8 " " 9	4	4	....	8
9 " " 10	374	3	....	377
10 " " 12	601	6	....	607
12 " " 15	705	....	....	705
15 " " 20	534	....	....	534
20 " " 25	55	....	....	55
25 and over	25	2	....	27
Total	2,396	77	8	2,481

INKS AND MUCILAGE—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3 but under $4	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5	1	....	....	1
5 " " 6	1	....	....	1
6 " " 7	....	....	....	....
7 " " 8	....	1	....	1
8 " " 9	....	1	....	1
9 " " 10	3	1	....	4
10 " " 12	15	....	....	15
12 " " 15	13	....	....	13
15 " " 20	20	....	....	20
20 " " 25	11	....	....	11
25 and over	5	....	....	5
Total	74	3	....	77

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

JEWELRY—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	17	5	9	31
$3 but under $4	78	38	53	169
4 " " 5	80	79	34	193
5 " " 6	85	95	14	194
6 " " 7	72	106	2	180
7 " " 8	81	130	....	211
8 " " 9	79	131	....	210
9 " " 10	77	128	....	205
10 " " 12	184	167	....	351
12 " " 15	335	132	....	467
15 " " 20	778	49	....	827
20 " " 25	517	4	....	521
25 and over	460	1	....	461
Total	2,843	1,065	112	4,020

KNIT GOODS—TWENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	3	14	7	24
$3 but under $4	4	65	32	101
4 " " 5	18	162	30	210
5 " " 6	40	187	30	257
6 " " 7	57	312	7	376
7 " " 8	70	274	3	347
8 " " 9	42	286	2	330
9 " " 10	143	198	....	341
10 " " 12	165	212	....	377
12 " " 15	262	111	....	373
15 " " 20	141	24	....	165
20 " " 25	100	2	....	102
25 and over	154	....	....	154
Total	1,199	1,847	111	3,157

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

LEATHER—EIGHTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	16	7	....	23
$3 but under $4	15	2	9	26
4 " " 5	44	28	30	102
5 " " 6	95	40	3	138
6 " " 7	197	23	1	221
7 " " 8	327	9	....	336
8 " " 9	460	7	....	467
9 " " 10	666	2	....	668
10 " " 12	1,202	7	....	1,209
12 " " 15	1,459	....	....	1,459
15 " " 20	1,267	1	....	1,268
20 " " 25	425	1	....	426
25 and over	271	....	....	271
Total	6,444	127	43	6,614

LEATHER GOODS—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	6	3	....	9
$3 but under $4	27	53	28	108
4 " " 5	65	77	5	147
5 " " 6	40	89	....	129
6 " " 7	56	80	....	136
7 " " 8	35	25	....	60
8 " " 9	29	14	....	43
9 " " 10	24	11	....	35
10 " " 12	42	12	....	54
12 " " 15	129	2	....	131
15 " " 20	68	4	....	72
20 " " 25	24	....	....	24
25 and over	13	....	....	13
Total	558	370	33	961

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

LAMPS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	27	....	27
$3 but under $4	8	34	....	42
4 " " 5	7	79	....	86
5 " " 6	22	652	....	674
6 " " 7	42	452	....	494
7 " " 8	79	572	....	651
8 " " 9	219	787	....	1,006
9 " " 10	228	654	....	882
10 " " 12	392	765	....	1,157
12 " " 15	413	240	....	653
15 " " 20	427	32	....	549
20 " " 25	177	....	....	177
25 and over	58	....	....	58
Total	2,072	4,294	....	6,366

LIME AND CEMENT—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	9	....	....	9
$3 but under $4	5	....	....	5
4 " " 5	9	....	....	9
5 " " 6	13	5	1	19
6 " " 7	25	13	1	39
7 " " 8	39	2	....	41
8 " " 9	290	....	....	290
9 " " 10	575	....	....	575
10 " " 12	477	....	....	477
12 " " 15	432	....	....	432
15 " " 20	274	....	....	274
20 " " 25	50	....	....	50
25 and over	47	....	....	47
Total	2,245	20	2	2,267

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

MACHINERY—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	57	6	5	68
$3 but under $4	201	13	3	217
4 " " 5	330	47	20	397
5 " " 6	443	119	2	564
6 " " 7	468	135	3	606
7 " " 8	620	110	....	730
8 " " 9	1,279	95	....	1,374
9 " " 10	1,846	65	....	1,911
10 " " 12	2,477	67	....	2,544
12 " " 15	3,792	12	....	3,804
15 " " 20	7,911	3	....	7,914
20 " " 25	2,006	1	....	2,007
25 and over	673	....	....	673
Total	22,103	673	33	22,809

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3 but under $4	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5	20	3	3	26
5 " " 6	7	24	2	33
6 " " 7	49	10	1	60
7 " " 8	44	10	....	54
8 " " 9	45	12	....	57
9 " " 10	68	3	....	71
10 " " 12	76	3	....	79
12 " " 15	74	3	....	77
15 " " 20	64	....	....	64
20 " " 25	29	1	....	30
25 and over	18	....	....	18
Total	494	69	6	569

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

METAL GOODS—EIGHTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	65	15	....	80
$3 but under $4	46	150	78	274
4 " " 5	198	485	86	769
5 " " 6	241	444	30	715
6 " " 7	425	372	9	806
7 " " 8	721	295	....	1,016
8 " " 9	743	109	....	852
9 " " 10	873	71	....	944
10 " " 12	1,147	53	....	1,200
12 " " 15	1,286	7	....	1,293
15 " " 20	1,072	5	....	1,077
20 " " 25	506	....	....	506
25 and over	181	....	....	181
Total	7,504	2,006	203	9,713

METAL NOVELTIES—TWENTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	11	18	5	34
$3 but under $4	28	24	35	87
4 " " 5	46	57	22	125
5 " " 6	74	75	2	151
6 " " 7	128	63	....	191
7 " " 8	90	56	2	148
8 " " 9	85	14	....	99
9 " " 10	104	13	....	117
10 " " 12	143	11	....	154
12 " " 15	174	11	....	185
15 " " 20	202	....	....	202
20 " " 25	87	....	....	87
25 and over	19	....	....	19
Total	1,191	342	66	1,599

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

MINING (IRON ORE)—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	14	....	....	14
$3 but under $4	9	....	....	9
4 " " 5	14	....	....	14
5 " " 6	17	....	....	17
6 " " 7	37	....	....	37
7 " " 8	86	....	....	86
8 " " 9	137	....	....	137
9 " " 10	561	....	....	561
10 " " 12	465	....	....	465
12 " " 15	193	....	....	193
15 " " 20	39	....	....	39
20 " " 25	6	....	....	6
25 and over	2	....	....	2
Total	1,580	....	....	1,580

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	1	1	....	2
$3 but under $4	12	40	....	52
4 " " 5	46	58	14	118
5 " " 6	124	74	3	201
6 " " 7	140	71	....	211
7 " " 8	130	46	....	176
8 " " 9	109	52	....	161
9 " " 10	154	25	....	179
10 " " 12	268	31	....	299
12 " " 15	388	6	....	394
15 " " 20	445	....	....	445
20 " " 25	134	....	....	134
25 and over	51	....	....	51
Total	2,002	404	17	2,423

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

OILCLOTH (FLOOR AND TABLE)—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	17	....	2	19
$3 but under $4	6	....	1	7
4 " " 5	12	....	18	30
5 " " 6	22	....	11	33
6 " " 7	44	....	....	44
7 " " 8	79	13	....	92
8 " " 9	141	....	....	141
9 " " 10	611	....	....	611
10 " " 12	614	....	....	614
12 " " 15	323	....	....	323
15 " " 20	295	....	....	295
20 " " 25	69	....	....	69
25 and over	26	....	....	26
Total	2,259	13	32	2,304

OILS—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3 but under $4	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5	56	6	14	76
5 " " 6	123	3	28	154
6 " " 7	168	10	16	194
7 " " 8	115	3	....	118
8 " " 9	255	1	....	256
9 " " 10	247	2	....	249
10 " " 12	2,350	3	....	2,353
12 " " 15	1,905	....	....	1,905
15 " " 20	2,083	....	....	2,083
20 " " 25	547	....	....	547
25 and over	168	....	....	168
Total	8,017	28	58	8,103

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

PAINTS—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	3	3
$3 but under $4	3	2	9	14
4 " " 5	14	25	12	51
5 " " 6	12	23	2	37
6 " " 7	20	15	....	35
7 " " 8	13	13	....	26
8 " " 9	33	10	....	43
9 " " 10	319	7	....	326
10 " " 12	400	9	....	409
12 " " 15	284	8	....	292
15 " " 20	177	3	....	180
20 " " 25	67	....	....	67
25 and over	8	....	....	8
Total	1,350	115	26	1,491

PAPER—FORTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	1	1
$3 but under $4	2	2	6	10
4 " " 5	19	33	26	78
5 " " 6	103	164	23	290
6 " " 7	128	83	1	212
7 " " 8	165	45	2	212
8 " " 9	243	27	....	270
9 " " 10	884	11	....	895
10 " " 12	642	12	....	654
12 " " 15	477	3	....	480
15 " " 20	446	2	....	448
20 " " 25	175	1	....	176
25 and over	114	1	....	115
Total	3,398	384	59	3,841

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

PIG IRON—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3 but under $4	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5	....	....	....	....
5 " " 6	2	....	....	2
6 " " 7	53	....	....	53
7 " " 8	46	....	....	46
8 " " 9	103	....	....	103
9 " " 10	64	....	....	64
10 " " 12	120	....	....	120
12 " " 15	115	....	....	115
15 " " 20	62	....	....	62
20 " " 25	12	....	....	12
25 and over	1	....	....	1
Total	578	....	....	578

POTTERY—FIFTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	47	28	6	81
$3 but under $4	37	58	27	122
4 " " 5	88	166	28	282
5 " " 6	64	207	18	289
6 " " 7	97	149	7	253
7 " " 8	176	186	4	366
8 " " 9	220	84	4	308
9 " " 10	654	61	....	715
10 " " 12	626	40	....	666
12 " " 15	585	19	....	604
15 " " 20	791	2	....	793
20 " " 25	620	....	....	620
25 and over	978	....	....	978
Total	4,983	1,000	94	6,077

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	2	3	1	6
$3 but under $4	9	13	8	30
4 " " 5	38	70	7	115
5 " " 6	76	89	....	165
6 " " 7	38	89	....	127
7 " " 8	56	82	....	138
8 " " 9	56	61	....	117
9 " " 10	59	51	....	110
10 " " 12	65	56	....	121
12 " " 15	140	24	....	164
15 " " 20	217	9	....	226
20 " " 25	212	6	....	218
25 and over	92	1	....	93
Total	1,060	554	16	1,630

QUARRYING STONE—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3 but under $4	1	....	....	1
4 " " 5	3	....	....	3
5 " " 6	5	....	....	5
6 " " 7	27	....	....	27
7 " " 8	39	....	....	39
8 " " 9	155	....	....	155
9 " " 10	553	....	....	553
10 " " 12	189	....	....	189
12 " " 15	120	....	....	120
15 " " 20	237	....	....	237
20 " " 25	300	....	....	300
25 and over	293	....	....	293
Total	1,922	....	....	1,922

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

ROOFING (METAL AND TAR)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	4	....	....	4
$3 but under $4	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5	1	14	....	15
5 " " 6	4	....	....	4
6 " " 7	10	....	....	10
7 " " 8	10	1	....	11
8 " " 9	43	1	....	44
9 " " 10	77	....	....	77
10 " " 12	188	2	....	190
12 " " 15	121	....	....	121
15 " " 20	60	1	....	61
20 " " 25	61	1	....	62
25 and over	20	....	....	20
Total	599	20	....	619

RUBBER GOODS (HARD AND SOFT)—FIFTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	5	4	17	26
$3 but under $4	15	16	33	64
4 " " 5	93	98	24	215
5 " " 6	262	233	42	537
6 " " 7	270	460	6	736
7 " " 8	450	267	4	721
8 " " 9	843	160	....	1,003
9 " " 10	1,417	115	....	1,532
10 " " 12	1,863	110	....	1,973
12 " " 15	1,393	22	....	1,415
15 " " 20	991	6	....	997
20 " " 25	221	....	....	221
25 and over	116	....	....	116
Total	7,939	1,491	126	9,556

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

SADDLES AND HARNESS—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3 but under $4	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5	1	1	....	2
5 " " 6	....	....	....	....
6 " " 7	4	2	....	6
7 " " 8	3	1	....	4
8 " " 9	2	1	....	3
9 " " 10	4	....	....	4
10 " " 12	11	....	....	11
12 " " 15	19	....	....	19
15 " " 20	11	....	....	11
20 " " 25	3	....	....	3
25 and over	....	....	....	....
Total	58	5	....	63

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3 but under $4	24	4	12	40
4 " " 5	56	40	1	97
5 " " 6	34	9	....	43
6 " " 7	53	14	....	67
7 " " 8	33	6	....	39
8 " " 9	48	6	....	54
9 " " 10	89	6	....	95
10 " " 12	142	7	....	149
12 " " 15	214	....	....	214
15 " " 20	87	....	....	87
20 " " 25	21	....	....	21
25 and over	8	....	....	8
Total	909	92	13	914

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	1	2	....	3
$3 but under $4	22	2	9	33
4 " " 5	108	114	62	284
5 " " 6	181	203	....	384
6 " " 7	200	204	4	408
7 " " 8	131	105	2	238
8 " " 9	674	83	2	759
9 " " 10	780	54	....	834
10 " " 12	874	51	....	925
12 " " 15	964	9	....	973
15 " " 20	970	8	....	978
20 " " 25	211	1	....	212
25 and over	91	1	....	92
Total	5,207	837	79	6,123

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	.....
$3 but under $4	10	....	....	10
4 " " 5	16	....	....	16
5 " " 6	24	....	....	24
6 " " 7	33	....	....	33
7 " " 8	36	....	....	36
8 " " 9	44	....	....	44
9 " " 10	105	....	....	105
10 " " 12	116	....	....	116
12 " " 15	175	....	....	175
15 " " 20	346	....	....	346
20 " " 25	92	....	....	92
25 and over	21	....	....	21
Total	1,018	....	....	1,018

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

SHOES—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	8	33	13	54
$3 but under $4	35	95	37	167
4 " " 5	95	169	18	282
5 " " 6	119	238	6	363
6 " " 7	153	255	2	410
7 " " 8	182	224	....	406
8 " " 9	203	174	1	378
9 " " 10	173	147	....	320
10 " " 12	341	162	....	503
12 " " 15	484	89	....	573
15 " " 20	502	26	....	528
20 " " 25	181	2	....	183
25 and over	71	....	....	71
Total	2,547	1,614	77	4,238

SHIRTS—TWENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	124	24	148
$3 but under $4	2	164	114	280
4 " " 5	29	370	19	418
5 " " 6	34	481	2	517
6 " " 7	38	396	....	434
7 " " 8	43	458	....	501
8 " " 9	49	283	....	332
9 " " 10	47	228	....	275
10 " " 12	147	346	....	493
12 " " 15	172	96	....	268
15 " " 20	163	21	....	184
20 " " 25	14	1	....	15
25 and over	13	....	....	13
Total	751	2,968	159	3,878

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

SHIRT WAISTS (WOMEN'S)—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	6	....	6
$3 but under $4	....	7	9	16
4 " " 5	....	29	5	34
5 " " 6	....	58	....	58
6 " " 7	....	90	....	90
7 " " 8	....	89	....	89
8 " " 9	....	99	....	99
9 " " 10	....	57	....	57
10 " " 12	1	34	....	35
12 " " 15	1	13	....	14
15 " " 20	5	6	....	11
20 " " 25	1	1	....	2
25 and over	2	....	....	2
Total	10	489	14	513

SHIPBUILDING—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	3	....	....	3
$3 but under $4	3	....	....	3
4 " " 5	31	....	....	31
5 " " 6	32	....	....	32
6 " " 7	58	....	....	58
7 " " 8	237	....	....	237
8 " " 9	29	....	....	29
9 " " 10	1,023	....	....	1,023
10 " " 12	791	....	....	791
12 " " 15	922	....	....	922
15 " " 20	2,437	....	....	2,437
20 " " 25	706	....	....	706
25 and over	166	....	....	166
Total	6,438	....	....	6,438

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

SILK (BROAD AND RIBBON)—ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	109	137	138	384
$3 but under $4	83	372	306	761
4 " " 5	234	730	231	1,195
5 " " 6	357	1,103	80	1,540
6 " " 7	433	1,680	28	2,141
7 " " 8	463	1,733	3	2,199
8 " " 9	614	1,439	2	2,055
9 " " 10	892	737	....	1,629
10 " " 12	1,652	1,317	....	2,969
12 " " 15	2,854	1,899	....	4,753
15 " " 20	3,036	634	....	3,670
20 " " 25	716	44	....	760
25 and over	205	1	....	206
Total	11,648	11,826	788	24,262

SILK DYEING—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	4	....	....	4
$3 but under $4	15	5	6	26
4 " " 5	47	13	18	78
5 " " 6	75	91	22	188
6 " " 7	129	443	1	573
7 " " 8	139	38	....	177
8 " " 9	562	63	....	625
9 " " 10	647	18	....	665
10 " " 12	2,416	11	....	2,427
12 " " 15	1,237	1	....	1,238
15 " " 20	308	1	....	309
20 " " 25	113	....	....	113
25 and over	107	....	....	107
Total	5,799	684	47	6,530

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

SILK THROWING—THIRTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	5	6	16	27
$3 but under $4	31	19	58	108
4 " " 5	57	48	45	150
5 " " 6	81	80	32	193
6 " " 7	74	280	6	360
7 " " 8	52	404	....	456
8 " " 9	90	124	....	214
9 " " 10	95	23	....	118
10 " " 12	38	8	....	46
12 " " 15	34	2	....	36
15 " " 20	85	10	....	95
20 " " 25	23	....	....	23
25 and over	8	....	....	8
Total	673	1,004	157	1,834

SILK MILL SUPPLIES—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	4	9	13
$3 but under $4	15	7	22	44
4 " " 5	21	27	9	57
5 " " 6	42	21	8	71
6 " " 7	41	32	3	76
7 " " 8	47	15	....	62
8 " " 9	29	12	....	41
9 " " 10	42	5	....	47
10 " " 12	64	10	....	74
12 " " 15	92	10	....	102
15 " " 20	120	10	....	130
20 " " 25	13	....	....	13
25 and over	7	....	....	7
Total	533	153	51	737

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

SILVER GOODS—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	2	....	1	3
$3 but under $4	13	6	17	36
4 " " 5	65	23	16	104
5 " " 6	45	45	....	90
6 " " 7	46	72	....	118
7 " " 8	36	47	....	83
8 " " 9	42	44	....	86
9 " " 10	37	36	....	73
10 " " 12	70	39	....	109
12 " " 15	182	32	....	214
15 " " 20	448	18	....	466
20 " " 25	216	2	....	218
25 and over	104	1	....	105
Total	1,306	365	34	1,705

SMELTING AND REFINING (GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, ETC.)—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3 but under $4	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5	10	....	5	15
5 " " 6	1	....	....	1
6 " " 7	32	....	....	32
7 " " 8	13	....	....	13
8 " " 9	68	....	....	68
9 " " 10	1,035	....	....	1,035
10 " " 12	1,426	....	....	1,426
12 " " 15	1,328	....	....	1,328
15 " " 20	1,047	....	....	1,047
20 " " 25	248	....	....	248
25 and over	75	....	....	75
Total	5,283	....	5	5,288

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

SOAP AND TALLOW—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	1	1
$3 but under $4	....	2	4	6
4 " " 5	8	92	3	103
5 " " 6	108	37	72	217
6 " " 7	133	100	4	237
7 " " 8	84	82	1	167
8 " " 9	85	85	....	170
9 " " 10	298	78	....	376
10 " " 12	484	116	....	600
12 " " 15	441	38	....	479
15 " " 20	270	4	....	274
20 " " 25	98	1	....	99
25 and over	47	....	....	47
Total	2,056	635	85	2,776

STEEL AND IRON (BAR)—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	3	....	....	3
$3 but under $4	1	....	....	1
4 " " 5	37	28	....	65
5 " " 6	9	41	....	50
6 " " 7	35	6	....	41
7 " " 8	39	2	....	41
8 " " 9	237	1	....	238
9 " " 10	241	....	....	241
10 " " 12	173	....	....	173
12 " " 15	123	....	....	123
15 " " 20	118	....	....	118
20 " " 25	36	....	....	36
25 and over	28	....	....	28
Total	1,080	78	....	1,158

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL)—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	4	....	....	4
$3 but under $4	8	....	....	8
4 " " 5	19	....	....	19
5 " " 6	30	....	1	31
6 " " 7	41	....	....	41
7 " " 8	80	....	....	80
8 " " 9	367	....	....	367
9 " " 10	690	....	....	690
10 " " 12	929	....	....	929
12 " " 15	793	....	....	793
15 " " 20	608	....	....	608
20 " " 25	251	....	....	251
25 and over	457	....	....	457
Total	4,277	....	1	4,278

STEEL AND IRON (FORGING)—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	25	....	....	25
$3 but under $4	9	....	....	9
4 " " 5	16	2	....	18
5 " " 6	59	1	....	60
6 " " 7	47	3	....	50
7 " " 8	116	1	2	119
8 " " 9	379	2	....	381
9 " " 10	538	....	....	538
10 " " 12	490	....	....	490
12 " " 15	558	....	....	558
15 " " 20	666	....	....	666
20 " " 25	193	....	....	193
25 and over	108	....	....	108
Total	3,204	9	2	3,215

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	3	15	....	18
$3 but under $4	9	10	8	27
4 " " 5	28	81	95	204
5 " " 6	98	157	10	265
6 " " 7	68	137	2	207
7 " " 8	121	96	....	217
8 " " 9	132	122	....	254
9 " " 10	162	15	....	177
10 " " 12	132	11	....	143
12 " " 15	124	....	....	124
15 " " 20	119	....	....	119
20 " " 25	31	....	....	31
25 and over	6	....	....	6
Total	1,033	644	115	1,792

THREAD—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	2	5	7
$3 but under $4	....	2	8	10
4 " " 5	15	67	217	299
5 " " 6	74	348	247	669
6 " " 7	120	1,247	108	1,475
7 " " 8	114	838	20	972
8 " " 9	153	441	4	598
9 " " 10	240	246	....	486
10 " " 12	314	46	....	360
12 " " 15	396	4	....	400
15 " " 20	358	1	....	359
20 " " 25	82	....	....	82
25 and over	31	....	....	31
Total	1,897	3,242	609	5,748

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3 but under $4	2	....	1	3
5 " " 6	2	3	....	5
6 " " 7	7	7	3	17
4 " " 5	19	3	1	23
7 " " 8	20	4	....	24
8 " " 9	25	2	....	27
9 " " 10	55	7	....	62
10 " " 12	89	2	....	91
12 " " 15	103	1	....	104
15 " " 20	156	1	....	157
20 " " 25	35	....	....	35
25 and over	24	1	....	25
Total	547	31	5	583

TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	16	15	13	44
$3 but under $4	19	31	12	62
4 " " 5	41	71	18	130
5 " " 6	63	70	11	144
6 " " 7	88	68	9	165
7 " " 8	84	63	9	156
8 " " 9	111	94	11	216
9 " " 10	152	83	....	235
10 " " 12	188	51	....	239
12 " " 15	307	13	....	320
15 " " 20	368	7	....	375
20 " " 25	96	....	....	96
25 and over	87	....	....	87
Total	1,570	566	83	2,219

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3 but under $4	3	7	....	10
4 " " 5	4	3	1	8
5 " " 6	9	7	2	18
6 " " 7	16	7	....	23
7 " " 8	17	17	....	34
8 " " 9	13	4	....	17
9 " " 10	31	5	....	36
10 " " 12	70	3	....	73
12 " " 15	82	11	....	93
15 " " 20	68	....	....	68
20 " " 25	11	....	....	11
25 and over	5	....	....	5
Total	329	64	3	396

UNDERWEAR (WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S)—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	32	7	39
$3 but under $4	2	193	41	236
4 " " 5	2	219	4	225
5 " " 6	6	275	3	284
6 " " 7	8	307	....	315
7 " " 8	12	337	....	349
8 " " 9	8	240	....	248
9 " " 10	19	183	....	202
10 " " 12	17	145	....	162
12 " " 15	25	71	....	96
15 " " 20	27	35	....	62
20 " " 25	13	10	....	23
25 and over	15	5	....	20
Total	154	2,052	55	2,261

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

VARNISHES—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3 but under $4	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5	3	....	....	3
5 " " 6	4	....	....	4
6 " " 7	5	2	....	7
7 " " 8	3	3	....	6
8 " " 9	14	....	....	14
9 " " 10	20	....	....	20
10 " " 12	56	4	....	60
12 " " 15	89	1	....	90
15 " " 20	70	4	....	74
20 " " 25	29	....	....	29
25 and over	37	....	....	37
Total	330	14	....	344

WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	5	....	5
$3 but under $4	11	27	14	52
4 " " 5	29	74	27	130
5 " " 6	45	153	28	226
6 " " 7	58	142	2	202
7 " " 8	59	140	....	199
8 " " 9	81	98	....	179
9 " " 10	70	76	....	146
10 " " 12	181	92	....	273
12 " " 15	365	23	....	388
15 " " 20	470	9	....	479
20 " " 25	195	....	....	195
25 and over	83	....	....	83
Total	1,647	839	71	2,557

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

WINDOW SHADES—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	....	....
$3 but under $4	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5	....	....	....	....
5 " " 6	1	....	....	1
6 " " 7	....	....	....	....
7 " " 8	....	....	....	....
8 " " 9	3	....	....	3
9 " " 10	3	....	....	3
10 " " 12	6	....	....	6
12 " " 15	14	....	....	14
15 " " 20	50	....	....	50
20 " " 25	4	....	....	4
25 and over	....	....	....	....
Total	81	....	....	81

WOODEN GOODS—FORTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	7	....	....	7
$3 but under $4	31	....	18	49
4 " " 5	74	....	15	89
5 " " 6	65	....	5	70
6 " " 7	62	....	....	62
7 " " 8	66	3	....	69
8 " " 9	109	4	....	113
9 " " 10	264	1	....	265
10 " " 12	293	3	....	296
12 " " 15	430	....	....	430
15 " " 20	447	....	....	447
20 " " 25	115	....	....	115
25 and over	45	1	....	46
Total	2,008	12	38	2,058

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—TWENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	....	....	14	14
$3 but under $4	10	91	274	375
4 " " 5	180	1,364	295	1,839
5 " " 6	305	1,629	151	2,085
6 " " 7	517	1,297	33	1,847
7 " " 8	713	1,008	9	1,730
8 " " 9	870	579	....	1,449
9 " " 10	934	435	....	1,369
10 " " 12	1,108	374	....	1,482
12 " " 15	802	201	....	1,003
15 " " 20	743	83	....	826
20 " " 25	264	1	....	265
25 and over	139	....	....	139
Total	6,585	7,062	776	14,423

UNCLASSIFIED—ONE HUNDRED ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are— Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
Under $3	32	62	27	121
$3 but under $4	73	99	40	212
4 " " 5	119	325	50	494
5 " " 6	176	256	4	436
6 " " 7	208	276	4	488
7 " " 8	339	261	....	600
8 " " 9	403	150	....	553
9 " " 10	1,431	79	....	1,510
10 " " 12	2,005	65	....	2,070
12 " " 15	1,407	63	....	1,470
15 " " 20	1,175	29	....	1,204
20 " " 25	360	8	....	368
25 and over	127	....	....	127
Total	7,855	1,673	125	9,653

ALL INDUSTRIES—TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under $3	812	1,202	665	2,679
$3 but under $4	1,548	3,323	2,147	7,018
4 " " 5	3,920	9,394	2,184	15,498
5 " " 6	6,199	13,459	1,246	20,904
6 " " 7	9,346	14,890	360	24,596
7 " " 8	11,391	12,276	78	23,745
8 " " 9	17,278	9,602	38	26,918
9 " " 10	34,146	6,572	....	40,718
10 " " 12	43,821	6,684	....	50,505
12 " " 15	42,880	4,210	....	47,090
15 " " 20	48,315	1,325	....	49,640
20 " " 25	16,765	130	....	16,895
25 and over	10,233	36	....	10,269
Total	246,654	83,103	6,718	336,475

TABLE No. 8.—Number of Days in Operation, Number of Hours Worked per Day, Number of Hours Worked per week and Overtime, 1911. Averages by Industries.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Days in Operation During the Year.	Average Number of Hours Worked per Day (under Normal Conditions).	Number of Hours Worked per Week (under Normal Conditions).	Establishments that Worked Overtime During the Year.	
						Number of Establishments.	Aggregate Number of Hours.
1	Agricultural machinery and implements	7	285.00	9.85	56.71	1	2,000
2	Artisans' tools	41	292.88	9.68	55.39	2	194
3	Art tile	12	285.84	9.67	54.58	.....	.....
4	Boilers	17	288.06	9.59	55.23	3	176,812
5	Boxes (wood and paper)	54	295.64	9.66	54.40	10	1,259
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)	37	295.44	8.65	52.47	12	31,696
7	Brick and terra cotta	77	233.59	9.70	57.09	14	10,646
8	Brushes	15	297.93	9.40	53.66	.....	.....
9	Buttons (metal)	9	294.44	9.55	55.88	2	340
10	Buttons (pearl)	28	276.53	9.98	56.64	.....	.....
11	Carpets and rugs	6	247.16	10.00	55.00	1	401
12	Carriages and wagons	30	301.56	9.60	56.06	.....	.....
13	Chemical products	77	298.65	9.92	58.04	14	67,053
14	Cigars and tobacco	36	295.25	9.80	52.58	11	2,938
15	Clothing	16	287.44	9.31	53.37	1	95
16	Confectionery	10	297.30	9.80	55.80	3	512
17	Cornices and skylights	23	290.43	8.39	47.26	.....	.....
18	Corsets and corset-waists	9	298.88	9.44	42.88	1	130
19	Cutlery	12	282.08	9.66	55.84	2	112
20	Cotton goods	35	291.79	9.71	54.74	7	3,663
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	19	278.31	9.84	52.31	8	2,261
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth	14	287.30	9.89	55.38	3	1,132
23	Electrical appliances	34	289.88	9.62	55.41	10	198,635
24	Embroideries	29	288.34	9.96	56.41	7	910
25	Fertilizers	12	280.25	9.83	57.91	1	340
26	Food products	34	274.38	9.55	57.38	7	34,134
27	Foundry (brass)	22	289.68	9.45	54.81	1	651
28	Foundry (iron)	58	283.48	9.44	55.48	12	92,346
29	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	16	280.75	9.50	54.62	4	3,936
30	Gas and electric light fixtures	14	299.43	9.28	52.14	2	354
31	Glass (cut tableware)	9	271.33	9.66	54.88	5	944
32	Glass (window and bottle)	20	253.90	9.00	52.15	1	150
33	Glass mirrors	4	296.00	9.50	54.25	.....	.....
34	Graphite products	6	304.00	10.23	58.66	.....	.....
35	Hats (fur and felt)	40	265.50	8.85	49.67	3	245
36	Hats (straw)	3	292.00	9.66	57.00	.....	.....
37	High explosives	10	282.30	10.20	58.60	5	12,802
38	Inks and mucilage	5	290.80	9.80	54.80	2	183
39	Jewelry	113	275.65	9.40	53.77	10	785
40	Knit goods	26	276.04	9.07	55.00	5	548
41	Leather	36	290.54	9.64	56.14	5	606
42	Leather goods	18	291.33	9.50	54.55	4	585
43	Lamps	10	294.40	9.50	50.00	3	100,280
44	Lime and cement	10	265.50	10.90	68.80	3	58,567
45	Machinery	139	287.55	9.31	53.71	35	227,435
46	Mattresses and bedding	7	288.28	9.71	55.85	1	520
47	Metal goods	87	295.63	9.63	55.56	19	30,929
48	Metal novelties	24	291.70	9.58	57.69	6	2,392

TABLE No. 8.—Number of Days in Operation, Number of Hours Worked per Day, Number of Hours Worked per week and Overtime, 1911. Averages by Industries.—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Days in Operation During the Year.	Average Number of Hours Worked per Day (under Normal Conditions).	Number of Hours Worked per Week (under Normal Conditions).	Establishments that Worked Overtime During the Year.	
						Number of Establishments.	Aggregate Number of Hours.
49	Mining (iron ore)	6	279.16	11.33	67.16	.....	.....
50	Musical instruments	19	205.32	9.68	55.58	3	689
51	Oilcloth (floor and table)	9	296.44	9.77	56.88	1	1,000
52	Oils	21	308.88	9.82	59.00	6	12,773
53	Paints	17	308.53	9.88	57.29	3	3,520
54	Paper	48	275.55	10.88	63.53	4	1,212
55	Pig iron	4	267.00	11.33	76.00	.....	.....
56	Pottery	52	291.06	9.41	53.87	2	250
57	Printing and bookbinding	19	300.48	8.68	51.15	6	10,637
58	Quarrying stone	20	226.45	9.35	53.50	.....	.....
59	Roofing (metal and tar)	7	285.28	9.85	57.42	.....	.....
60	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	53	290.75	9.94	57.00	18	219,694
61	Saddles and harness	6	296.66	9.33	54.00	.....	.....
62	Saddlery and harness hardware	11	285.54	9.81	55.91	.....	.....
63	Scientific instruments	22	302.66	9.77	55.41	4	516
64	Sash, blinds and doors	29	298.62	9.10	52.17	3	205
65	Shoes	28	293.28	9.96	55.71	4	339
66	Shirts	27	292.30	9.73	54.60	1	150
67	Shirt-waists (women's)	4	283.25	9.50	52.75	.....	.....
68	Shipbuilding	17	302.29	9.24	53.53	5	317,763
69	Silk (broad and ribbon)	196	290.41	9.98	55.02	8	11,720
70	Silk dyeing	23	297.44	9.94	55.27	4	14,632
71	Silk throwing	35	287.71	9.97	54.91	2	811
72	Silk mill supplies	17	352.35	10.47	51.05	1	227
73	Silver goods	22	283.89	9.72	55.63	6	808
74	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)	12	347.27	10.82	64.27	.....	.....
75	Soap and tallow	17	302.65	9.70	56.33	2	3,100
76	Steel and iron (bar)	6	205.00	10.40	58.80	.....	.....
77	Steel and iron (structural)	29	299.76	9.50	54.20	8	34,373
78	Steel and iron (forging)	13	285.69	9.85	56.46	2	3,921
79	Textile products	11	278.00	9.73	54.45	1	80
80	Thread	7	283.00	10.00	56.28	.....	.....
81	Trunks and traveling bags	13	294.92	9.69	57.30	2	1,000
82	Trunk and bag hardware	9	296.33	10.00	56.77	.....	.....
83	Typewriters and supplies	7	304.57	9.28	52.28	1	45
84	Underwear (women's and children's)	23	248.91	8.22	45.56	4	245
85	Varnishes	16	305.25	9.37	54.12	.....	.....
86	Watches, cases and material	10	289.10	9.80	56.40	.....	.....
87	Window shades	3	276.33	9.33	54.66	1	46
88	Wooden goods	40	295.45	9.45	53.97	5	874
89	Woolen and worsted goods	27	290.74	10.00	57.26	2	1,810
90	Unclassified	100	288.07	9.82	56.00	18	16,565
	All industries	2,475	287.38	9.67	55.24	373	1,728,526

TABLE No. 9.—Average Proportion of Business Done, by Industries, 1911.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Proportion of Business Done—Percentage.
1	Agricultural machinery and implements	7	52.86
2	Artisans' tools	41	77.56
3	Art tile	12	71.25
4	Boilers	17	71.18
5	Boxes (wood and paper)	54	80.28
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)	37	70.47
7	Brick and terra cotta	77	72.46
8	Brushes	15	76.67
9	Buttons (metal)	9	68.89
10	Buttons (pearl)	28	67.86
11	Carpets and rugs	6	59.17
12	Carriages and wagons	30	71.00
13	Chemical products	77	77.14
14	Cigars and tobacco	36	79.17
15	Clothing	16	79.06
16	Confectionery	10	70.00
17	Cornices and skylights	23	72.49
18	Corsets and corset-waists	9	92.78
19	Cutlery	12	75.42
20	Cotton goods	35	76.43
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	19	77.37
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth	14	81.92
23	Electrical appliances	34	67.94
24	Embroideries	29	82.24
25	Fertilizers	12	75.42
26	Food products	34	75.74
27	Foundry (brass)	22	73.63
28	Foundry (iron)	58	69.91
29	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	16	69.37
30	Gas and electric light fixtures	14	68.21
31	Glass (cut tableware)	9	70.00
32	Glass (window and bottle)	20	78.50
33	Glass mirrors	4	65.00
34	Graphite products	6	86.67
35	Hats (fur and felt)	40	47.45
36	Hats (straw)	3	85.00
37	High explosives	10	71.00
38	Inks and mucilage	5	77.00
39	Jewelry	113	68.98
40	Knit goods	26	74.23
41	Leather	86	71.88
42	Leather goods	18	70.00
43	Lamps	10	69.00
44	Lime and cement	10	68.50
45	Machinery	139	65.68
46	Mattresses and bedding	7	70.07
47	Metal goods	87	73.02
48	Metal novelties	24	72.71
49	Mining (iron ore)	6	56.66
50	Musical instruments	19	77.37
51	Oilcloth (floor and table)	9	89.44
52	Oils	21	81.47
53	Paints	17	84.41
54	Paper	48	83.97

TABLE No. 9.—Average Proportion of Business Done, by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Proportion of Business Done—Percentage.
55	Pig iron	4	75.00
56	Pottery	52	75.65
57	Printing and bookbinding	19	74.47
58	Quarrying stone	20	54.50
59	Roofing (metal and tar)	7	72.85
60	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	53	78.77
61	Saddles and harness	6	63.33
62	Saddlery and harness hardware	11	70.91
63	Scientific instruments	22	73.41
64	Sash, blinds and doors	29	66.90
65	Shoes	28	83.75
66	Shirts	27	78.65
67	Shirt-waists (women's)	4	63.75
68	Shipbuilding	17	67.65
69	Silk (broad and ribbon)	196	71.26
70	Silk dyeing	28	77.50
71	Silk throwing	35	73.29
72	Silk mill supplies	17	71.76
73	Silver goods	22	71.59
74	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)	12	83.64
75	Soap and tallow	17	77.06
76	Steel and iron (bar)	6	75.00
77	Steel and iron (structural)	29	58.00
78	Steel and iron (forging)	13	63.46
79	Textile products	11	78.64
80	Thread	7	91.68
81	Trunks and traveling bags	13	70.00
82	Trunk and bag hardware	9	77.78
83	Typewriters and supplies	7	72.14
84	Underwear (women's and children's)	23	66.09
85	Varnishes	16	70.31
86	Watches, cases and material	10	68.00
87	Window shades	3	70.00
88	Wooden goods	40	77.13
89	Woolen and worsted goods	27	77.78
90	Unclassified	100	73.43
	All industries	2,475	73.03

TABLE No. 10.—Power Used and Owned by Industries, 1911.

Office Numbers.	INDUSTRIES	Number of Establishments Considered.	Character of Power Used.											
			Steam Engines.		Gas and Gasoline Engines.		Water Wheels.		Water Motors.		Electric Motors.		Air Compressors.	
			Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.
1	Agricultural machinery and implements.	7	6	415	4	290	4	148	.....	.....	56	383	....	.....
2	Artisans' tools	41	32	3,205	12	729	3	135	1	10	41	491	....	.....
3	Art tile	12	11	654	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	18	207	....	.....
4	Boilers	17	25	2,582	1	18	2	250	.....	.....	86	1,210	....	.....
5	Boxes (wood and paper)	54	33	1,999	8	65	....	.....	.....	.....	73	560	....	.....
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)	37	246	15,117	1	12	....	.....	.....	.....	316	2,393	1	25
7	Brick and terra cotta	77	152	16,337	13	336	....	.....	.....	.....	169	4,697	2	22
8	Brushes	15	4	116	6	54	....	.....	.....	.....	15	48	....	.....
9	Buttons (metal)	9	7	285	4	65	....	.....	.....	.....	117	362	....	.....
10	Buttons (pearl)	28	17	730	5	60	....	.....	.....	.....	14	107	....	.....
11	Carpets and rugs	6	8	640	....	.....	3	300	.....	.....	7	95	....	.....
12	Carriages and wagons	30	15	685	6	77	....	.....	.....	.....	32	217	....	.....
13	Chemical products	77	310	18,486	9	1,376	....	.....	.....	.....	725	12,344	1	35
14	Cigars and tobacco	36	37	3,067	....	.....	4	89	3	3	87	746	....	.....
15	Clothing	16	2	19	2	15	....	.....	.....	.....	29	174	....	.....
16	Confectionery	10	7	525	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	41	202	....	.....
17	Cornices and skylights	23	3	95	7	160	....	.....	.....	.....	37	150	....	.....
18	Corsets and corset-waists	9	6	415	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	17	100	....	.....
19	Cutlery	12	8	750	2	28	....	.....	.....	.....	3	70	....	.....
20	Cotton goods	35	67	7,304	7	61	10	690	.....	.....	143	2,066	1	20
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	19	175	8,050	....	.....	5	385	.....	.....	96	2,123	....	.....
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth	14	145	28,774	3	1,262	....	.....	.....	.....	243	4,145	....	.....
23	Electrical appliances	34	37	6,250	11	432	1	200	.....	.....	1,108	7,105	....	.....
24	Embroideries	29	5	330	1	15	1	40	.....	.....	88	221	....	.....
25	Fertilizers	12	30	3,195	1	5	....	.....	.....	.....	127	2,142	....	.....
26	Food products	34	65	4,191	6	274	....	.....	.....	.....	249	2,151	1	30
27	Foundry (brass)	22	12	610	8	167	....	.....	.....	.....	76	759	....	.....

28	Foundry (iron)	58	90	6,837	14	1,976	2	28	.....	.....	407	7,146	11	725
29	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	16	17	1,380	3	70	3	80	.....	.....	113	1,313	1	150
30	Gas and electric light fixtures	14	5	143	4	58	....	.....	.....	.....	12	103	....	.....
31	Glass (cut tableware)	9	8	265	2	27	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
32	Glass (window and bottle)	20	70	2,548	3	35	....	.....	.....	.....	68	508	2	45
33	Glass mirrors	4	2	45	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	3	60	....	.....
34	Graphite products	6	7	1,415	....	.....	5	310	.....	.....	103	1,295	....	.....
35	Hats (fur and felt)	40	48	4,853	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	69	894	....	.....
36	Hats (straw)	3	7	209	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	11	38	....	.....
37	High explosives	10	80	5,546	29	344	1	20	1	1	308	3,885	6	412
38	Inks and mucilage	5	5	304	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	4	115	....	.....
39	Jewelry	113	42	781	13	228	....	.....	.....	.....	134	453	....	.....
40	Knit goods	26	15	1,417	3	20	2	150	.....	.....	83	668	....	.....
41	Leather	86	89	3,273	1	15	....	.....	.....	.....	319	4,292	....	.....
42	Leather goods	18	8	270	3	19	....	.....	.....	.....	40	107	....	.....
43	Lamps	10	14	1,802	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	714	3,440	1	75
44	Lime and cement	10	67	18,323	3	28	1	50	.....	.....	311	4,696	....	.....
45	Machinery	139	171	22,731	22	724	12	357	2	25	1,598	19,633	14	2,200
46	Mattresses and bedding	7	4	375	1	20	....	.....	.....	.....	56	487	....	.....
47	Metal goods	87	77	10,417	23	333	1	30	.....	.....	539	2,358	....	.....
48	Metal novelties	24	16	842	5	122	....	.....	.....	.....	11	124	....	.....
49	Mining (iron ore)	6	31	5,395	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	6	400	....	.....
50	Musical instruments	19	14	1,066	3	26	....	.....	2	40	85	1,025	....	.....
51	Oilcloth (floor and table)	9	71	7,840	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	240	4,523	....	.....
52	Oils	21	489	23,867	10	2,534	....	.....	.....	.....	173	4,083	2	5
53	Paints	17	45	4,970	....	.....	1	29	.....	.....	148	2,693	....	.....
54	Paper	48	137	19,640	2	1,050	29	2,792	.....	.....	246	2,722	1	100
55	Pig iron	4	44	10,525	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	14	350	....	.....
56	Pottery	52	56	3,762	3	42	1	80	.....	.....	119	1,008	1	20
57	Printing and bookbinding	19	9	852	2	40	....	.....	.....	.....	323	939	....	.....
58	Quarrying stone	20	31	3,325	2	30	....	.....	.....	.....	18	241	1	150
59	Roofing (metal and tar)	7	25	2,055	2	22	....	.....	.....	.....	11	120	....	.....
60	Rubber goods (hard and soft)	53	117	22,572	5	50	7	700	.....	.....	188	1,966	....	.....
61	Saddles and harness	6	.....	.....	1	2	....	.....	.....	.....	3	23	....	.....
62	Saddlery and harness hardware	11	6	515	2	10	....	.....	.....	.....	5	20	....	.....
63	Scientific instruments	22	23	5,233	7	102	1	10	.....	.....	170	1,288	....	.....
64	Sash, blinds and doors	29	26	1,800	1	12	....	.....	.....	.....	31	167	....	.....
65	Shoes	28	25	1,279	1	12	....	.....	.....	.....	55	261	....	.....
66	Shirts	27	15	521	5	94	....	.....	.....	.....	24	155	....	.....
67	Shirt waists (women's)	4	1	25	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	12	....	.....
68	Shipbuilding	17	58	8,027	7	194	....	.....	.....	.....	394	4,759	2	90
69	Silk (broad and ribbon)	196	131	11,733	6	80	11	416	1	10	280	3,090	1	14
70	Silk dyeing	23	192	6,186	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	66	640	....	.....
71	Silk throwing	35	23	1,816	2	25	7	285	.....	.....	34	619	....	.....
72	Silk mill supplies	17	6	440	5	53	1	12	.....	.....	11	54	....	.....
73	Silver goods	22	9	1,057	3	60	....	.....	6	18	55	384	....	.....
74	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.)	12	134	26,148	1	40	....	.....	.....	.....	513	7,756	1	375

TABLE No. 10.—Power Used and Owned by Industries, 1911.—(Continued).

Office Numbers.	INDUSTRIES	Number of Establishments Considered.	Character of Power Used.											
			Steam Engines.		Gas and Gasoline Engines.		Water Wheels.		Water Motors.		Electric Motors.		Air Compressors.	
			Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.
75	Soap and Tallow	17	52	4,379	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	230	1,997	....	.....
76	Steel and iron (bar)	6	38	5,566	1	10	1	60	.....	.....	83	1,342	2	40
77	Steel and iron (structural)	29	47	9,740	7	225	....	.....	.....	.....	457	5,562	3	625
78	Steel and iron (forging)	13	42	7,875	....	.....	5	575	.....	.....	332	4,164	....	.....
79	Textile products	11	13	3,793	1	6	....	.....	.....	.....	26	865	....	.....
80	Thread	7	17	10,243	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	63	4,301	....	.....
81	Trunks and traveling bags	13	4	263	1	10	....	.....	.....	.....	18	54	....	.....
82	Trunk and bag hardware	9	10	1,115	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	9	116	....	.....
83	Typewriters and supplies	7	4	496	2	50	....	.....	.....	.....	44	240	....	.....
84	Underwear (women's and children's)	23	8	413	12	119	....	.....	.....	.....	28	143	....	.....
85	Varnishes	18	12	493	1	6	....	.....	.....	.....	46	348	....	.....
86	Watches, cases and material	10	9	491	2	190	....	.....	.....	.....	165	1,021	....	.....
87	Window shades	3	2	175	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	12	....	.....
88	Wooden goods	40	30	1,980	4	58	1	80	.....	.....	27	546	....	.....
89	Woolen and worsted goods	27	69	20,032	1	10	7	720	.....	.....	177	4,445	....	.....
90	Unclassified	100	124	19,155	19	846	7	342	.....	.....	657	11,507	3	100
	All industries	2,475	4,506	470,959	367	15,528	139	9,363	16	107	14,494	172,844	58	5,258

PART II.

Employment, Working Hours and Wages on Steam Railroads in New Jersey.

Retail Prices of Food Supplies in New Jersey.

The Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry of New Jersey—Pack of 1912.

The British Industrial Insurance Act.

decreases as have taken place are shown in absolute numbers and also by percentages.

PARTICULARS.	1911.	1912.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1912 as compared with 1911.			
			Amounts.		Percentage.	
Aggregate number of miles of road in New Jersey	1,969.12	2,179.91	+	210.79	+	10.7
Aggregate number of persons employed	45,311	46,593	+	1,282	+	2.8
Aggregate number of days worked	13,657,628	14,190,655	+	533,027	+	3.9
Average number of days worked per employee	301	304	+	3	+	1.0
Average number of hours worked per day	10.2	10.5	+	0.3	+	0.2
Average number of days not on duty	64	61	—	3	—	4.7
Aggregate amount paid in wages	$32,651,966.44	$34,129,033.28	+	$1,477,066.84	+	4.5
Average wages per day	$2.39	$2.41	+	$0.02		....
Average yearly earnings per employee	$720.62	$732.49	+	$11.87	+	1.6
Aggregate number of employes injured at work	1,984	2,446	+	462	+	23.3
Aggregate number whose injuries resulted in death	79	79		.....		....

The large increases here shown in the number of miles of road in the State, and in the aggregate number of employes injured while on duty, are due entirely to the circumstance already referred to of there being five comparatively small lines added to the compilation of 1912 for the first time. The list of lines of steam roads in New Jersey as it appears in this presentation includes every mile of such form of transportation that was in operation on June 30, 1912. The five new lines report 175.54 miles of track in New Jersey; 814 persons employed; 202,964 as the aggregate number of days employed during the year, and $472,982.16 as the aggregate amount paid in wages during the year.

Deducting these figures from the totals of 1912 for the purpose of comparison with those of the previous year, there is shown to have taken place an increase of trackage amounting to 4.37 miles; an increase of 468 in the number of persons employed; an increase of 330,063 in the aggregate number of days on duty; and in the total aggregate amount paid in wages, an increase of $1,004,084.68. It will thus be seen that the year was in every respect a prosperous one for railroad employment. The average number of days on duty per employe, was 301 in 1911,

and in 1912 it is 304; the average working time per day is three-tenths of an hour greater in 1912 than in 1911, and the average time not on duty during the year was three days less. The number of employes injured while on duty was 1,984 in 1911, and the number in 1912 was 2,446. Of the total number of injured, the record of deaths resulting from injuries, shows 79 for both of the years of comparison.

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1912.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Summary Table No. 1.—Aggregates and Averages, by Companies.

CLASSIFICATION.	Years.	Number of miles of road in New Jersey.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed.	Average number of days during year not on duty, including Sundays.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company	1911	397.46	18,505	5,549,501	299	9.8	66	$13,982,765 30	$2 53	$755 62	1,497	40
	1912	397.29	18,947	5,636,472	297	9.9	68	14,414,525 28	2 56	760 78	1,957	33
Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company	1911	221.57	2,742	836,217	305	.....	60	1,727,378 54	2 07	629 97	56	3
	1912	221.47	2,791	793,630	284	.....	81	1,761,382 14	2 22	631 09	65	5
Central Railroad Company of New Jersey	1911	402.31	7,957	2,385,156	300	10.	65	5,764,295 62	2 42	724 43	251	13
	1912	399.83	8,160	2,537,431	311	10.	54	5,972,891 62	2 35	731 97	236	20
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company	1911	206.99	6,629	2,029,955	306	10.	59	4,574,060 93	2 26	690 01	88	15
	1912	234.41	6,330	2,119,307	335	10.	30	4,799,469 37	2 26	758 21	42	12
Erie Railroad Company	1911	140.46	2,299	686,629	299	10.5	66	1,486,023 12	2 16	646 38	.....	.....
	1912	145.32	2,515	713,937	284	10.5	81	1,563,519 06	2 19	621 68	.....	.....
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company	1911	131.33	2,786	812,544	292	10.5	73	1,854,304 98	2 28	665 58	30	7
	1912	132.42	2,678	787,765	294	10.	71	1,826,842 95	2 32	682 17	35	8
New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company	1911	132.06	1,794	545,515	304	10.6	61	1,151,294 26	2 11	641 75	.....	.....
	1912	136.07	1,827	530,579	290	10.6	75	1,144,098 55	2 16	626 21	.....	.....
West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company	1911	336.94	2,599	812,111	312	10.	53	2,111,843 69	2 60	812 56	62	1
	1912	337.56	2,531	870,570	344	10.8	21	2,144,642 40	2 46	847 35	72	1
Lehigh and Hudson River Railway Co.	1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1912	71.4	530	129,481	244	10.6	121	346,577 26	2 68	653 92	32	.....
Lehigh and New England Railroad	1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1912	43.31	41	12,297	300	11.6	65	27,068 26	2 20	660 20	.....	.....
Tuckerton Railroad Company	1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1912	29.	59	16,207	275	9.9	90	28,679 75	1 77	486 10	.....	.....
Raritan River Railroad Company	1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1912	21.83	160	34,957	218	10.4	147	81,462 32	2 34	509 14	7	.....
Rahway Valley Railroad Company	1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1912	10.	24	8,022	334	11.3	31	17,874 32	2 23	744 76	.....	.....
Totals	1911	1,969.12	45,311	13,657,628	301	10.2	64	$32,651,966 44	$2 39	$720 62	1,984	79
	1912	2,179.91	46,593	14,190,655	304	10.5	61	34,129,083 28	2 41	732 49	2,446	79

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1912.—(Continued.)

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—397.29.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employes injured during the year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors	494	155,025	314	11	51	$670,141 30	$4 32	$1,356 56	48	1
Brakemen	1,468	428,521	292	11	73	1,318,665 34	3 08	898 27	243	7
Engineers	725	214,633	296	10	69	1,138,534 13	5 31	1,570 39	31	2
Firemen	735	211,119	287	11	78	688,037 11	3 26	936 10	58	3
Switchmen	239	73,700	308	12	57	141,053 92	1 92	590 18	18	.....
Flagmen	244	80,677	330	11	35	181,028 00	2 25	741 92	3	.....
Engine wipers, etc.	241	67,019	278	12	87	161,659 65	2 41	670 79	48	.....
Yardmen	733	238,638	326	10	39	723,600 80	3 03	987 18	10	1
Trackmen	2,372	718,555	303	10	62	1,225,420 00	1 71	516 67	164	13
Agents	150	50,015	333	10	32	147,108 80	2 95	980 73	.....	.....
Assistant Agents	3	658	219	10	146	3,408 85	5 19	1,136 28	.....	.....
Baggagemen	145	41,967	289	10	76	92,403 27	2 21	637 26	1	.....
Clerks	1,210	383,851	317	9	48	868,200 59	2 26	717 52	9	1
Other depot men	689	183,127	266	11	99	364,577 50	1 99	529 14	26	1
Machinists and helpers	991	286,202	289	9	76	849,674 40	2 97	857 39	218	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers	220	62,980	286	9	79	163,693 11	2 60	744 06	38	.....
Boilermakers and helpers	284	81,860	288	9	77	238,307 45	2 91	839 11	102	.....
Carbuilders and repairers	962	274,782	286	9	79	692,416 33	2 52	719 77	83	.....
Carpenters and bridgebuilders	508	145,684	287	9	78	417,926 30	2 87	822 69	43	.....
Construction gangs	62	16,455	265	10	100	28,139 40	1 71	453 86	.....	.....
Telegraph operators	478	162,059	339	8	26	301,166 35	1 86	630 06	1	.....
Division Superintendent's office	71	22,324	314	9	51	69,924 55	3 14	984 85	.....	.....
Supply department	29	9,063	313	9	52	18,479 20	2 04	637 21	.....	.....
Other employes	5,894	1,727,538	293	10	72	3,910,958 93	2 26	663 55	813	4
Total	*18,947	5,636,472	297	9.9	68	$14,414,525 28	$2 56	$760 78	1,957	33

*2,377 employes are required to pass into Statesof New York and Pennsylvania in connection with their duties.

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1912.—(Continued.)

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company (Atlantic City Railroad, Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad and Port Reading Railroad). Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—221.47.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employes injured during the year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors	89	24,975	280	.....	85	$98,052 30	$3 93	$1,101 71	.....	.....
Brakemen	185	51,652	279	.....	86	163,390 32	3 17	883 03	18	1
Engineers	92	25,748	280	.....	85	116,765 10	4 53	1,269 19	4	.....
Firemen	94	26,472	282	.....	83	71,213 27	2 69	757 59	14	1
Switchmen and flagmen	136	42,402	312	.....	53	71,396 38	1 68	524 97	1	.....
Engine wipers, etc	96	23,904	249	.....	116	50,491 20	2 11	525 95	.....	.....
Yardmen	90	22,410	249	.....	116	47,335 50	2 11	525 95	.....	.....
Trackmen	742	198,539	268	.....	97	352,411 44	1 77	474 95	17	3
Agents	65	23,414	360	.....	5	51,660 01	2 21	794 77	.....	.....
Assistant Agents	21	6,214	296	.....	69	10,337 82	1 66	492 27	.....	.....
Baggagemen	17	5,309	312	.....	53	8,815 96	1 66	518 59	.....	.....
Clerks	56	21,217	378	.....	.....	35,276 66	1 67	629 94	.....	.....
Other depot men	305	92,843	304	.....	61	171,199 67	1 85	561 31	.....	.....
Machinists and helpers	27	6,543	242	.....	123	17,272 53	2 64	639 72	.....	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers	48	10,232	213	.....	152	28,319 45	2 77	589 99	.....	.....
Boilermakers and helpers	8	2,700	337	.....	28	6,847 00	2 54	855 87	.....	.....
Carbuilders and repairers	17	5,362	315	.....	50	14,690 57	2 74	864 15	.....	.....
Carpenters and bridgebuilders	39	10,879	279	.....	86	27,414 66	2 52	702 94	.....	.....
Telegraph operators	28	7,083	253	.....	112	19,029 14	2 69	679 61	.....	.....
Division Superintendent's office	8	2,123	265	.....	100	4,946 00	2 33	618 25	.....	.....
Other employes	628	183,609	292	.....	73	394,548 16	2 15	628 26	11	.....
Total	2,791	793,630	284	.....	81	$1,761,382 14	$2 22	$631 09	65	5

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1912.—(Continued.)

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Central Railroad of New Jersey. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—399.83.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employes injured during the year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
Other officers	9	3,294	366	.....	.....	$29,595 89	$8 98	$3,288 43	.....	.....
Station Agents	188	66,119	352	12	13	155,862 12	2 36	829 05	.....	.....
Other station men	1,004	304,282	303	12	62	578,434 17	1 90	576 13	2	.....
Engineers	346	128,053	370	11	.....	555,924 37	4 34	1,606 72	18	.....
Firemen	354	123,880	350	11	15	328,292 73	2 65	927 38	36	2
Conductors	285	97,847	343	10	22	366,705 98	3 75	1,286 69	32	.....
Other train men	771	236,805	307	10	58	652,762 26	2 76	846 64	121	4
Machinists	241	64,071	266	9	99	210,543 21	3 28	873 62	.....	.....
Carpenters	189	48,751	258	10	107	120,659 78	2 48	638 41	.....	.....
Other shopmen	897	252,873	282	9	83	602,128 55	2 38	671 27	1	.....
Section foremen	132	45,526	345	10	20	104,836 72	2 30	794 22	.....	.....
Other trackmen	1,726	492,511	285	10	80	847,655 20	1 72	491 11	2	1
Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen	364	123,574	339	12	26	232,296 64	1 88	638 18	4	4
Telegraph operators and dispatchers	72	23,602	327	12	38	58,075 99	2 47	806 61	.....	.....
Employes account floating equipment	325	93,237	287	9	78	260,864 61	2 80	802 66	.....	.....
All other employes and laborers	1,257	433,006	344	10	21	868,253 40	2 01	690 73	20	9
Total	8,160	2,537,431	311	10	54	$5,972,891 62	$2 35	$731 97	236	20

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1912.—(Continued.)

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad (Morris and Essex Division and Sussex Railroad). Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—234.41.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
General officers	13	4,745	365	8	.....	$63,764 00	$13 44	$4,904 92	.....	.....
Conductors	99	33,759	341	10	24	156,355 49	4 65	1,584 40	7	4
Brakemen	208	70,928	341	10	24	213,631 15	3 01	1,027 07	6	.....
Engineers	179	61,039	341	10	24	301,020 72	4 93	1,681 68	3	.....
Firemen	179	61,039	341	10	24	179,314 28	2 94	1,001 75	7	.....
Switchmen	26	8,866	341	12	24	17,235 99	1 94	662 92	2	.....
Flagmen	250	96,390	385	12	.....	119,934 07	1 25	479 74	4	2
Engine wipers, etc.	56	19,061	340	10	25	30,983 32	1 63	553 27	.....	.....
Yardmen	172	58,652	341	10	24	214,998 47	3 66	1,249 99	2	1
Trackmen	929	360,378	388	10	.....	568,848 38	1 58	612 32	6	3
Agents	107	36,603	342	10	23	91,202 03	2 49	852 35	.....	.....
Baggagemen	88	30,056	341	11	24	67,641 61	2 25	766 91	1	1
Clerks	253	84,983	336	10	29	190,208 22	2 24	751 79	.....	.....
Other depot men	752	248,146	330	11	35	435,747 35	2 70	890 46	.....	.....
Machinists and helpers	215	70,709	329	10	36	147,459 33	3 00	985 86	.....	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers	50	14,063	282	10	83	33,273 22	2 36	665 47	.....	.....
Boilermakers and helpers	89	26,129	293	10	72	62,551 05	2 40	702 82	.....	.....
Carbuilders and repairers	699	206,001	295	10	70	464,952 92	2 26	665 17	.....	.....
Carpenters and bridgebuilders	160	47,998	300	10	65	127,517 06	2 65	796 98	.....	.....
Telegraph operators	32	11,176	349	9	16	32,389 01	2 90	1,012 16	.....	.....
Division Superintendent's office	31	10,415	336	9	29	31,298 59	3 00	1,009 63	.....	.....
Supply department	61	21,320	349	10	16	39,057,84	1 83	640 29	.....	.....
Other employes	1,682	536,831	319	10	46	1,209,590 27	2 26	719 14	4	1
Total	6,330	2,119,307	335	10	30	$4,799,469 37	$2 26	$758 21	42	12

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1912.—(Continued.)

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Erie Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—145.32.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
General officers	12	3,980	331	8	34	$52 979 22	$13 34	$4,414 93	.....	.....
Conductors	70	22,959	328	10	37	87 007 10	3 79	1,242 88	.....	.....
Brakemen	189	58,294	308	10	57	162,890 45	2 80	861 86	.....	.....
Engineers	89	27,883	313	10	52	118,940 44	4 27	1,336 41	.....	.....
Firemen	90	27,824	309	10	56	73,242 83	2 63	813 81	.....	.....
Switchmen, flagmen, engine wipers and yardmen	125	41,606	333	12	32	63,286 50	1 52	506 29	.....	.....
Trackmen	493	100,410	204	12	161	154,631 52	1 54	313 65	.....	.....
Agents and assistant agents	39	14,023	360	12	5	28,564 70	2 03	732 43	.....	.....
Baggagemen, clerks and other depotmen	389	119,022	306	12	59	197,579 53	1 66	507 92	.....	.....
Machinists, blacksmiths and boilermakers	110	29,260	266	10	99	74,905 44	2 56	680 96	.....	.....
Carbuilders, carpenters and bridgebuilders	209	56,794	272	10	93	122,611 02	2 15	586 66	.....	.....
Telegraph operators	47	15,523	330	10	35	28,613 51	1 85	608 80	.....	.....
Division Superintendent's office	30	10,196	340	10	25	27,264 43	2 67	908 81	.....	.....
Supply department and other employes	623	186,163	299	12	66	371,007 71	1 99	595 52	.....	.....
Total	2,515	713,937	284	10.5	81	$1,563,519 06	$2 19	$621 68	.....	.....

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1912.—(Continued.)

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—132.42.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors	73	25,009	343	10½	22	$96,384 70	$3 87	$1,327 18	3	.....
Brakemen	174	42,595	245	10½	120	146,578 93	3 44	842 41	12	1
Engineers	145	46,541	321	10½	44	199,896 77	4 29	1,378 59	.....	.....
Firemen	166	48,005	289	10½	76	134,566 41	2 80	810 64	4	1
Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen	142	52,098	367	11	.....	94,840 50	1 82	667 89	.....	.....
Engine wipers, etc.	78	27,687	355	10	10	43,954 66	1 59	563 52	.....	.....
Yardmen	138	45,730	331	10½	34	101,406 96	2 22	734 83	.....	.....
Trackmen	375	112,194	296	10½	66	136,967 94	1 67	498 53	3	2
Agents, assistant agents, clerks, etc.	157	54,652	348	9½	17	113,095 41	2 07	720 35	1	.....
Baggagemen and other stationmen	259	66,793	258	10	107	125,262 55	1 87	483 64	4	1
Machinists and helpers	16	5,430	339	9	26	13,885 96	2 56	867 87	.....	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers, Boilermakers and helpers, Carbuilders and repairers	207	66,882	323	10	42	132,955 16	1 99	642 30	3	.....
Construction gangs	428	119,822	280	10	85	252,709 17	2 11	590 44	1	.....
Telegraph operators	19	6,887	362	8	3	11,786 10	1 71	620 32	.....	.....
Other employes	301	67,440	224	10	141	172,052 71	2 55	571 60	4	3
Total	2,678	787,765	294	10	71	$1,826,842 95	$2 32	$682 17	35	8

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1912:—(Continued.)

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—136.07.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
General officers	4	1,305	326	8	39	$6,371 50	$4 88	$1,592 87	.....	.....
Conductors	61	21,947	360	10	5	77,796 97	3 54	1,275 36	.....	.....
Brakemen	196	64,586	330	10	35	151,270 62	2 34	771 79	.....	.....
Engineers	73	26,339	361	10	4	102,541 10	3 89	1,404 67	.....	.....
Firemen	77	26,821	348	10	17	65,288 42	2 44	847 90	.....	.....
Switchmen, flagmen, engine wipers and yardmen	132	47,145	357	12	8	70,139 81	1 49	531 36	.....	.....
Trackmen	470	81,347	173	12	192	126,896 18	1 56	270 00	.....	.....
Agents and assistant agents	60	21,475	358	12	7	44,980 30	2 09	749 67	.....	.....
Baggagemen, clerks and other depotmen	221	75,130	340	12	25	156,323 90	2 08	707 35	.....	.....
Machinists and helpers, Blacksmiths and helpers, Boilermakers and helpers	82	23,564	287	10	78	59,440 52	2 53	724 88	.....	.....
Carbuilders & repairers, carpenters & bridgebuilders	146	35,205	241	10	124	77,863 59	2 21	533 31	.....	.....
Telegraph operators	65	21,679	333	10	32	34,108 14	1 58	524 74	.....	.....
Division Superintendent's office	32	11,680	365	10	.....	29,709 33	2 54	928 41	.....	.....
Supply department and other employes	208	72,356	348	12	17	141,368 17	1 95	679 65	.....	.....
Total	1,827	530,579	290	10.6	75	$1,144,098 55	$2 16	$626 21	.....	.....

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1912.—(Continued.)

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—337.56.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors	140	42,775	305	12	60	$201,183 70	$4 71	$1,437 03	4	1
Brakemen	238	74,892	314	12	51	207,675 72	2 78	872 59	38	.....
Engineers	120	40,961	341	12	24	213,186 00	5 21	1,776 55	4	.....
Firemen	104	34,944	336	12	29	102,050 70	2 92	981 26	4	.....
Switchmen	3	1,080	360	12	5	2,074 20	1 92	691 40	.....	.....
Flagmen	17	5,307	312	12	53	16,911 52	3 19	994 79	4	.....
Engine wipers, etc.	4	1,518	379	12	.....	2,258 20	1 49	564 55	4	.....
Yardmen	3	1,038	346	10	19	2,338 75	2 73	946 25	12	.....
Trackmen	698	211,106	302	10	63	379,693 55	1 80	543 97	1	.....
Agents	122	46,986	385	11	.....	103,663 40	2 21	849 70	.....	.....
Assistant Agents	2	720	360	11	5	1,971 60	2 74	985 80	.....	.....
Baggagemen	30	13,980	466	11	.....	21,643 20	1 55	721 44	.....	.....
Clerks	166	55,971	337	11	28	113,549 85	2 03	684 04	.....	.....
Other depot men	98	29,708	303	11	62	57,343 20	1 93	585 13	.....	.....
Machinists and helpers	16	5,780	361	10	4	15,617 65	2 70	976 10	.....	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers	8	2,826	353	10	12	6,774 50	2 40	846 81	.....	.....
Boilermakers and helpers	10	3,714	371	12	.....	10,192 50	2 75	1,019 25	.....	.....
Carbuilders and repairers	7	2,341	334	10	31	5,525 95	2 36	789 42	1	.....
Carpenters and bridgebuilders	72	19,993	278	10	87	52,870 40	2 64	734 31	.....	.....
Telegraph operators	132	48,393	366	8	.....	113,806 59	2 36	862 17	.....	.....
Division Superintendent's office	94	33,529	357	8	8	113,907 50	3 39	1,211 78	.....	.....
Other employes	447	193,008	432	12	.....	399,903 72	2 07	894 63	.....	.....
Total	*2,531	870,570	344	10.8	21	$2,144,642 40	$2 46	$847 35	72	1

*57 employes are required to pass into the States of New York and Pennsylvania in connection with their duties.

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1912.—(Continued.)

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Lehigh and Hudson River Railway Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—71.4.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
General officers	10	3,120	312	.....	53	$34,400 00	$11 03	$3,440 00	.....	.....
Conductors	24	8,208	342	12	23	31,600 80	3 85	1,316 70	3	.....
Brakemen	81	24,057	297	12	68	63,269 91	2 63	781 11	13	.....
Engineers	32	9,632	301	12	64	44,981 44	4 67	1,405 67	1	.....
Firemen	38	9,918	261	12	104	28,960 56	2 92	762 12	1	.....
Trackmen	91	21,749	239	10	126	36,538 32	1 68	401 52	3	.....
Agents	13	4,797	369	10	.....	8,490 69	1 77	653 13	.....	.....
Other depot men	7	2,303	329	10	36	2,694 51	1 17	384 93	.....	.....
Machinists	1	200	200	10	165	586 00	2 93	586 00	.....	.....
Carpenters	6	1,688	281	10	84	4,526 88	2 69	754 48	.....	.....
Telegraph operators	13	4,433	341	9	24	10,594 87	2 39	814 99	.....	.....
Other employes	214	39,376	184	10	181	79,933 28	2 03	373 52	11	.....
Total	530	129,481	244	10.6	121	$346,577 26	$2 68	$653 92	32	.....

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1912.—(Continued.)

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Lehigh and New England Railroad. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—43.31.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
General officers	1	366	366	.....	.....	$3,000 00	$8 20	$3,000 00	.....	.....
Conductors	2	720	360	10.8	5	2,615 65	3 63	1,307 82	.....	.....
Brakemen	4	1,440	360	10.8	5	3,678 28	2 56	919 57	.....	.....
Engineers	2	719	360	11	5	3,171 20	4 40	1,585 60	.....	.....
Firemen	2	723	361	11	4	1,992 93	2 76	996 46	.....	.....
Engine wipers, etc.	2	705	352	12	13	1,157 24	1 65	578 62	.....	.....
Yardmen	1	366	366	16	.....	1,080 00	2 95	1,080 00	.....	.....
Trackmen	22	5,641	256	9.8	109	7,917 96	1 41	359 91	.....	.....
Agents	2	732	366	12	.....	1,200 00	1 64	600 00	.....	.....
Assistant Agents	1	153	153	10	212	175 00	1 14	175 00	.....	.....
Clerks	1	366	366	12	.....	480 00	1 31	480 00	.....	.....
Telegraph operators	1	366	366	12	.....	600 00	1 64	600 00	.....	.....
Total	41	12,297	300	11.6	65	$27,068 26	$2 20	$660 20	.....	.....

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1912.—(Continued.)

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Tuckerton Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—29.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors	2	698	349	8	16	$2,035 53	$2 91	$1,017 76	.....	.....
Brakemen	4	1,196	299	9	66	2,295 22	1 92	573 80	.....	.....
Engineers	3	787	262	9	103	2,289 27	2 91	763 09	.....	.....
Firemen	3	738	246	9	119	1,337 32	1 81	445 77	.....	.....
Engine wipers and watchmen	2	590	295	12	70	930 52	1 58	465 26	.....	.....
Track foremen	3	939	313	10	52	2,268 00	2 41	756 00	.....	.....
Trackmen	18	5,009	278	10	87	7,982 75	1 60	443 49	.....	.....
Agents	5	1,665	333	10	32	2,407 09	1 46	481 42	.....	.....
Assistant Agents	6	1,894	311	10	54	2,028 22	1 09	338 04	.....	.....
Clerks	3	976	325	7	40	1,999 62	2 05	666 54	.....	.....
Machinists	1	317	317	9	48	778 33	2 45	778 33	.....	.....
Other shopmen	2	67	33	9	332	269 33	4 08	134 66	.....	.....
Carpenters and bridgebuilders	1	62	62	9	303	186 58	3 00	186 58	.....	.....
Other employes	6	1,269	211	9	154	1,871 97	1 48	311 99	.....	.....
Total	59	16,207	275	9.9	90	$28,679 75	$1 77	$486 10	.....	.....

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1912.—(Continued.)

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Raritan River Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—21.83.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
General officers	5	744	149	8	216	$12,300 00	$16 51	$2,460 00	.....	.....
Conductors	4	1,140	285	12	80	3,090 63	2 71	772 67	.....	.....
Brakemen	12	3,217	268	12	97	7,160 81	2 23	596 73	.....	.....
Engineers	4	1,173	293	12	72	4,332 59	3 69	1,083 15	.....	.....
Firemen	4	1,177	294	12	71	2,751 19	2 34	687 80	.....	.....
Trackmen	75	11,777	157	10	208	19,511 90	1 66	260 16	7	.....
Agents	8	2,170	271	10	94	4,726 83	2 18	590 85	.....	.....
Other depot men	10	3,073	307	10	58	4,880 20	1 59	488 02	.....	.....
Machinists and helpers	3	995	331	10	34	3,079 70	3 10	1,026 56	.....	.....
Carbuilders and repairers	5	1,119	223	10	142	2,469 58	2 21	493 92	.....	.....
Telegraph operators	1	300	300	12	65	1,200 00	4 00	1,200 00	.....	.....
Division Superintendent's office	10	2,642	264	8	101	7,547 02	2 86	754 70	.....	.....
Other employes	19	5,430	286	10	79	8,411 82	1 55	442 73	.....	.....
Total	160	34,957	218	10.4	147	$81,462 32	$2 34	$509 14	7	.....

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1912.—(Continued.)

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Rahway Valley Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—10.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
General officers	1	312	312	10	43	$1,800 00	$5 77	$1,800 00	.....	.....
Conductors	2	672	336	12	29	1,780 80	2 65	890 40	.....	.....
Brakemen	3	1,008	336	12	29	1,883 41	1 87	627 80	.....	.....
Engineers	2	672	336	12	29	2,192 66	3 26	1,096 33	.....	.....
Firemen	2	672	336	12	29	1,622 43	2 41	811 22	.....	.....
Flagmen	1	365	365	12	.....	402 60	1 10	402 60	.....	.....
Engine wipers, etc.	1	365	365	12	.....	691 08	1 89	691 08	.....	.....
Trackmen	6	1,872	312	10	43	3,052 55	1 63	508 76	.....	.....
Agents	4	1,460	365	12	.....	2,907 10	1 99	726 78	.....	.....
Clerks	2	624	312	9	43	1,541 69	2 47	770 85	.....	.....
Total	24	8,022	334	11.3	31	$17,874 32	$2 23	$744 76	.....	.....

Cost of Living in New Jersey.

Retail Prices of a Selected Bill of Food Supplies as Furnished by Representative Dealers in the Principal Cities and Towns of the State. Prices are for the Month of June, 1912.

The tables which form part of this chapter show the retail prices which prevailed during the month of June, 1912, in many widely separated centers of population throughout each of the twenty-one counties of the State. The gradually increasing cost of many of the principal articles of food supplies and the cause or causes therefor, is perhaps the foremost subject of speculative discussion both at home and abroad at the present time. Opinion is everywhere divided on the question of whether the advance is due to natural or artificial causes, and the results attained by investigations hitherto made are not very helpful toward reaching a just decision one way or the other.

This inquiry into the cost of table supplies has been a feature of each annual report of the Bureau since 1898, and during that time but few changes were made in the list of articles and none at all in the forms used for the presentation of the data secured. The rule has been strictly adhered to of having the price list filled out each year by the proprietors of the same establishments, which, by the way, are selected so as to include only such stores as handle goods of standard quality; both the extremely high priced and low priced dealers are excluded. The uniformity preserved both with regard to the method by which the prices are obtained and the manner in which it is presented, insures conditions for the comparison of prices year by year, that are as fair in every respect as could be desired. The practice has been to show the fluctuations in prices each year by comparing the figures with those of the immediately preceding year, and also to compare them with those quoted for 1898, thus showing the increases and decreases of each year and also the aggregates of the same for an increasingly longer period, which is now fourteen years. A clear presentation of the trend

of food cost throughout the State is thus furnished each year, the substantial accuracy of which is not open to question. The Bureau has no theory to advance regarding the increase of prices or the reasons therefor, its work being limited to making a record of the facts as these are ascertained by investigation.

That the rise in prices is not by any means confined to our own country is now fairly well understood, as is also the fact that the underlying cause of the steady advance have been, and are now operating with equal vigor in practically all parts of the civilized world.

To indicate the trend of economic conditions, the record of prices should be accompanied by data relating to wages and earnings for the same period; no correct judgment can be formed regarding the fairness or sufficiency of one of these elements without considering the other. Current wages and earnings for that part of our population employed in manufacturing industry numbering approximately 350,000, or 13 per cent. of the total, are given by industries in Part 1 of each of these annual reports under the title—Statistics of Manufactures, as are also the wage statistics for steam railroad employes in New Jersey numbering nearly 50,000. Both elements of the economic problem being thus brought into view the inclination of the balance in either direction is easily perceived. These wage statistics are compiled from individual reports furnished by every establishment engaged in manufacturing industry in New Jersey all bearing proper attestation of correctness.

Following the customary form, the data relating to the cost of food supplies are presented in three tables, the first containing the list of articles, fifty in number, with their aggregate cost by localities; the second contains the average prices throughout the State for each article in the bill, in standard quantities of weight or measure as the case may be, the figures for 1912 being placed in comparison with those of 1911, with proper notation of such increases or decreases as may be shown between the prices of both years.

The third table is the same in form as the second, excepting only that current prices for each article are placed in comparison with those of 1898, thus bringing into view at once the full extent of the changes that have taken place in the prices of each article over a period of fourteen years.

Table No. 1, showing the retail prices quoted for the entire bill of supplies, is so arranged as to indicate its comparative costliness by localities, the lowest priced city, town, or village appearing first on the table and the others following in the order in which the advance in price over the lowest is shown, the highest being as a matter of course, the last place named on the table.

Sixty-six localities representing all parts of the State, are represented in this table, and the prices quoted for the bill of goods range from $10.915 at Califon, Hunterdon County, the lowest, to $17.356 at Rutherford, Bergen County, the highest. Next to Califon in lowness of prices comes Glen Gardner, Hunterdon; Allenwood, Monmouth; and Jersey City, Hudson, with prices quoted that range from $12.579, to $12.997. In ten municipalities the prices at which the entire bill of goods may be purchased, range from $13.035 to $13.985. In thirty-one municipalities, or nearly 50 per cent. of the total number represented on the table, the prices range from $14.017 to $14.980; in seventeen, the range of prices is from $15.00 even to $15.-998; in three others, the range is from $16.089 to $16.920, and in one municipality alone, Rutherford, the price is more than $17.00 ($17.356).

The average cost of the bill of goods for the entire State is shown by the table to be $14.660. In 1911, the average was $13.743, an increase of $0.917, or 6.7 per cent. is therefore shown in the cost of the bill in 1912, as compared with the average for 1911.

In presenting these totals, it was found necessary to use small decimals to show the slight variations in the prices so far as the fractional part of the dollar was concerned. An examination of the table will show that, generally speaking, prices are lowest in the smaller country towns and highest in the most select residential communities. This can be explained in great part, if not entirely by the difference in store rent, salaries of clerks, store fittings, delivery, and other expenses incidental to store management, which are, as a matter of course always very much greater in the large cities and towns. In these places dealers handle groceries alone, while in the country store all kinds of goods are usually sold in addition to food supplies, and there is therefore a much wider range of merchandise from which the profits of the business may be drawn.

Table No. 2 shows the average prices throughout the State for each of the fifty articles contained in the bill, these being placed in comparison with the average prices which prevailed in 1911. Of the entire list of fifty articles, thirty-eight show increases, and twelve decreases of prices in 1912, compared with 1911. The greatest increase is in the price of "old potatoes," which, in 1911, averaged $0.898 per bushel, and in 1912, $1.387 per bushel, an advance of $0.489, or more than 54 per cent. This increase was offset to some extent by a reduction of $0.263 in the price of "new potatoes." Flour per 25 lb. bag, first and second qualities, shows an advance of $0.068 and $0.063 respectively. The various cuts of beef show increases ranging between two and three cents per pound, and pork, mutton and lamb, show smaller increases. The average prices of meats are not as high as they are said to be in offhand discussions of the increase in the cost of living. The prices quoted for "sirloin steak" averages 25.5 cents, "round steak," 22 cents, and "rib roast," 20.7 cents per pound, and "bacon" shows an actual reduction of six-tenths of a cent per pound below the average for 1911. The net increase in average prices is, as pointed out in the review of Table No. 1, $0.917, or 6.6 per cent. In 1911, the average yearly earnings of the approximately 350,000 operatives, including men, women and young persons of both sexes employed in manufacturing industry throughout the State, skilled and unskilled, was $531.94. In 1912, the average earnings were $544.30, an increase of $12.36, or 2.3 per cent. So far as food supplies are concerned therefore, the earnings of factory and workshop employes show a net falling off in purchasing power of 4.4 per cent. in 1911, as compared with 1910.

Table No. 3 shows in comparison the cost of practically the same bill of goods in 1898 and in 1912. The only material difference in the list and that presented in Tables No. 1 and 2, is that the price of flour per barrel instead of per twenty-five pound bag is used in the comparisons, and number of articles compared is reduced to forty-three, seven articles not in the bill of 1898 having been dropped so as to leave the list exactly the same for both years. In considering flour, the substitution of barrels for twenty-five pound bags as the basis of quantity in the comparison, necessarily produces a large increase in the total cost of the bill for both years.

In 1898, the list of forty-three articles showed a total cost of $16.901; in 1912, the price at which the same goods may be purchased is, as shown by the table, $22.708; the increase that has taken place during the past fourteen years in the bill of goods in therefore $5.807, or 34.36 per cent,. which is an average of 2.45 per cent. for each of these years. Of the forty-three articles included in the comparison only five show slight decreases in 1912 as compared with 1898; these are: Oatmeal in package, java coffee, and the three varieties of tea—black, green and mixed. All others show increases. Flour, first quality, shows an increase of 41.15 per cent.; second quality, 46.67 per cent.; butter per pound, 81.06 per cent. The highest percentages of increase are shown by the several varieties and cuts of meat—beef, pork and mutton. The advance in bacon is 74.38 per cent.; fresh pork, 67.86 per cent.; ham, 53.78 per cent.; beef—corned brisket, 60.00 per cent.; corned round, 49.17 per cent.; sirloin steaks and round steaks, 36.36 and 44.74 per cent. respectively, and ribs of roast beef, 32.69 per cent.

Of the 38 articles showing an increase, 8 have advanced less than ten per cent.; six show increases of over ten, but under twenty per cent.; five show increases ranging from twenty to forty per cent.; six show increases of over forty, but under sixty per cent.; and thirteen are in the class showing advances ranging upward from sixty to the highest—eighty-one per cent.

It would be impossible to make a reasonably accurate estimate of just what the percentage of increase has been in the outlay per family for food supplies, from any deductions drawn from the figures shown by the table. The entire bill of goods is, it is true, 34.36 per cent. higher than it could have been purchased for fourteen years ago, but it should be borne in mind that the abnormally great increase in the prices of a comparatively small number of articles contained in the bill is responsible for producing the high average increase shown by the table. A definite knowledge of how far the increase of prices has affected incomes can be arrived at only by ascertaining to what extent families have turned to the use of the lower priced cuts of meat and other varieties of foods as substitutes for those showing the greatest increases.

With regard to how far wages or earnings have responded to the upward movement of prices, we find that as shown by the

"Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey," the average yearly earnings of all classes of labor, skilled and unskilled, men, women and minors, employed in the factories and workshops of New Jersey in 1910, was, as stated above, $531.94; in 1911, the average for these same employes as shown by the same authority is $544.30; the increase for the year is therefore, nearly 2.3 per cent., while the increase in the bill of food supplies for the same time is 6.6 per cent., which leaves the purchasing power of incomes, earnings and wages, in factory and workshop industries, just 4.3 per cent. lower than it was in 1910.

Since 1898, a period of fourteen years, the average annual earnings of factory and workshop employes in New Jersey have advanced 24.5 per cent., which falls 9.8 per cent. short of offsetting the increase in prices.

TABLE No. 1.

The Cost of Living in New Jersey—Total Cost of the Entire List of Articles in the Various Cities and Towns of the State.

County.	City or Town.	Total cost of Entire Bill.
Hunterdon	Califon	$10.915
Hunterdon	Glen Gardner	12.579
Monmouth	Allenwood	12.953
Hudson	Jersey City	12.997
Morris	Flanders	13.035
Warren	Phillipsburg	13.050
Monmouth	Marlboro	13.260
Morris	Middle Valley	13.324
Monmouth	Freehold	13.535
Burlington	Burlington	13.740
Hudson	Hoboken	13.783
Hudson	Harrison	13.942
Mercer	Trenton	13.955
Cumberland	Millville	13.985
Atlantic	Mays Landing	14.017
Monmouth	Matawan	14.022
Hunterdon	High Bridge	14.150
Bergen	Garfield	14.172
Warren	Marksboro	14.270
Monmouth	Allentown	14.289
Sussex	Stillwater	14.351
Sussex	Monroe	14.351
Gloucester	Clayton	14.367
Somerset	Somerville	14.462
Morris	Dover	14.560
Hunterdon	New Germantown	14.561
Essex	Newark	14.570
Essex	Newark	14.634
Monmouth	Asbury Park	14.650
Warren	Oxford	14.673
Ocean	New Egypt	14.727

TABLE No. 1.—(Continued).

County.	City or Town.	Total cost of Entire Bill.
Ocean	Lakehurst	$14.474
Middlesex	Cheesequake	14.755
Warren	Belvidere	14.798
Morris	Chester	14.810
Warren	Blairstown	14.830
Middlesex	Metuchen	14.851
Warren	Port Colden	14.854
Sussex	Newton	14.873
Atlantic	Hammonton	14.878
Hunterdon	Flemington	14.897
Union	Elizabeth	14,900
Cumberland	Bridgeton	14,900
Morris	German Valley	14.974
Essex	Belleville	14.980
Burlington	Mt. Holly	15.000
Warren	Allamuchy	15.019
Gloucester	Woodbury	15.025
Essex	Orange	15.171
Salem	Salem	15.220
Sussex	Swartswood	15.251
Cape May	Cape May	15.270
Morris	Boonton	15.457
Warren	Hackettstown	15.475
Warren	Washington	15.550
Ocean	Manahawkin	15.625
Passaic	Paterson	15.668
Middlesex	New Brunswick	15.733
Burlington	Bordentown	15.821
Passaic	Passaic	15.880
Middlesex	Cranbury	15.919
Camden	Camden	15.998
Bergen	Hackensack	16.089
Mercer	Princeton	16.147
Essex	South Orange	16.920
Bergen	Rutherford	17.356

Total average for the entire State, $14.660.

TABLE No. 2.

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Comparison of Average Retail Prices, per Article, Month of June, for 1911 and 1912.

ARTICLES.	BASIS OF QUANTITIES.	Average Retail Prices.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1912 as compared with 1911.	
		1911.	1912.		
Flour, wheat, first quality	Bag (25 pounds).	$0.860	$0.928	(+)	$0.068
Flour, wheat, second quality	Bag (25 pounds).	.749	.812	(+)	.063
Flour, prepared	Pound	.127	.124	(—)	.003
Oatmeal, loose	Pound	.043	.047	(+)	.004
Oatmeal, package	Pound (2 pounds)	.103	.104	(+)	.001
Sugar granulated	Pound	.056	.060	(+)	.004
Molasses, N. O.	Gallon	.591	.597	(+)	.006
Syrup	Gallon	.474	.471	(—)	.003
Bread, large	Loaf	.090	.094	(+)	.004
Bread, small	Loaf	.050	.051	(+)	.001
Butter, first quality	Pound	.303	.356	(+)	.053
Butter, second quality	Pound	.254	.306	(+)	.052
Lard	Pound	.136	.145	(+)	.009
Eggs	Dozen	.224	.252	(+)	.028
Cheese, best	Pound	.185	.213	(+)	.028
Cheese, medium	Pound	.146	.171	(+)	.025
Coffee, Rio	Pound	.223	.254	(+)	.031
Coffee, Java	Pound	.268	.294	(+)	.026
Coffee, Maracaibo	Pound	.320	.352	(+)	.032
Tea, black, first quality	Pound	.606	.608	(+)	.002
Tea, green, first quality	Pound	.589	.605	(+)	.016
Tea, mixed, first quality	Pound	.569	.559	(—)	.010
Potatoes, old	Bushel	.898	1.387	(+)	.489
Potatoes, new	Bushel	1.974	1.711	(—)	.263
Beef, roast, rib	Pound	.178	.207	(+)	.029
Beef, roast, chuck	Pound	.141	.167	(+)	.026
Beef, steak, sirloin	Pound	.230	.255	(+)	.025
Beef, steak, round	Pound	.191	.220	(+)	.029
Beef, corned, round	Pound	.159	.179	(+)	.020
Beef, corned, brisket	Pound	.095	.120	(+)	.025
Beef, smoked	Pound	.297	.323	(+)	.026
Pork, fresh	Pound	.173	.188	(+)	.015
Pork, salt	Pound	.156	.156		
Bacon	Pound	.217	.211	(—)	.006
Ham	Pound	.178	.184	(+)	.006
Shoulder	Pound	.132	.141	(+)	.009
Mutton, leg	Pound	.177	.195	(+)	.018
Mutton, breast	Pound	.103	.125	(+)	.022
Mackerel, salt, No. 1	Pound	.164	.175	(+)	.011
Mackerel, salt, No. 2	Pound	.124	.135	(+)	.011
Tomatoes	Can	.095	.114	(+)	.019
Corn	Can	.110	.113	(+)	.003
Succotash	Can	.116	.120	(+)	.004
Rice	Pound	.081	.088	(+)	.007
Prunes, first quality	Pound	.153	.136	(—)	.017
Prunes, second quality	Pound	.120	.101	(—)	.019
Raisins, seeded	Pound	.109	.112	(+)	.003
Vinegar	Gallon	.230	.234	(+)	.004
Soap, common	Cake	.047	.048	(+)	.001
Kerosene oil	Gallon	.094	.112	(+)	.018
Totals		$13.743	$14.660	(+)	.917

TABLE No. 3.

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Comparison of Average Retail Prices, Month of June, for 1898 and 1912.

ARTICLES.	BASIS OF QUANTITIES.	Average Retail Prices.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1912 as compared with 1898.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.
		1898.	1912.		
Flour, wheat, first quality	Barrel	$5.154	$7.275	(+) $2.121	41.15
Flour, wheat, second quality	Barrel	4.370	6.366	(+) 1.996	45.67
Oatmeal, loose	Pound	.044	.047	(+) .003	6.82
Oatmeal, package	Pound (2 pounds)	.106	.104	(—) .002	1.89
Sugar granulated	Pound	.059	.060	(+) .001	1.69
Molasses, N. O.	Gallon	.479	.597	(+) .118	24.63
Syrup	Gallon	.401	.471	(+) .070	17.46
Butter, first quality	Pound	.219	.356	(+) .137	62.56
Butter, second quality	Pound	.169	.306	(+) .137	81.06
Lard	Pound	.091	.145	(+) .054	59.34
Cheese, best	Pound	.141	.213	(+) .072	51.06
Cheese, medium	Pound	.110	.171	(+) .061	55.45
Coffee, Rio	Pound	.190	.254	(+) .064	3.37
Coffee, Java	Pound	.320	.294	(—) .026	8.12
Coffee, Maracaibo	Pound	.250	.352	(+) .102	4.08
Tea, black, first quality	Pound	.641	.608	(—) .033	5.15
Tea, green, first quality	Pound	.627	.605	(—) .022	3.51
Tea, mixed, first quality	Pound	.587	.559	(—) .028	4.77
Beef, roast, rib	Pound	.156	.207	(+) .051	32.69
Beef, roast, chuck	Pound	.118	.167	(+) .049	41.52
Beef, steak, sirloin	Pound	.187	.255	(+) .068	36.36
Beef, steak, round	Pound	.152	.220	(+) .068	44.74
Beef, corned, round	Pound	.120	.179	(+) .059	49.17
Beef, corned, brisket	Pound	.075	.120	(+) .045	60.00
Beef, smoked	Pound	.249	.323	(+) .074	29.72
Pork, fresh	Pound	.112	.188	(+) .076	67.86
Pork, salt	Pound	.095	.156	(+) .061	64.21
Bacon	Pound	.121	.211	(+) .090	74.38
Ham	Pound	.119	.184	(+) .064	53.78
Shoulder	Pound	.084	.141	(+) .057	67.86
Mutton, leg	Pound	.145	.195	(+) .050	34.48
Mutton, breast	Pound	.094	.125	(+) .031	32.97
Mackerel, salt, No. 1	Pound	.154	.175	(+) .021	13.64
Mackerel, salt, No. 2	Pound	.128	.135	(+) .007	5.47
Tomatoes	Can	.109	.114	(+) .005	4.59
Corn	Can	.101	.113	(+) .012	11.88
Succotash	Can	.116	.120	(+) .004	3.45
Rice	Pound	.082	.088	(+) .006	7.32
Prunes, first quality	Pound	.102	.136	(+) .034	33.33
Prunes, second quality	Pound	.086	.101	(+) .015	17.44
Raisins, seeded	Pound	.095	.112	(+) .017	17.89
Soap, common	Cake	.043	.048	(+) .005	11.63
Kerosene oil	Gallon	.100	.112	(+) .012	12.00
Totals		$16.901	$22.708	(+) $5.807	34.36

The Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry of New Jersey—Season of 1911.

The data relating to the condition of the fruit and vegetable canning industry of New Jersey, as shown by the reports of operations of individual establishments during the packing season of 1911, is shown in every essential detail in the tables which follow. The industry is one of growing importance to both the manufacturing and the agricultural interests of our State, in that with regard to the first it has created a demand for certain factory products such as machinery of a certain type, glass jars, metal tops and tin cans, and regarding the second, which is the most important, it provides a reliable and profitable outlet for a wide range of farm and garden products, which, without its aid, if grown at all, might for want of a market be unavoidably allowed to perish where they were raised. The glass and metal working industries employ hundreds of skilled workmen in the production of such vessels and other material as the canning factories require, and the industry itself, during the packing season, provides work for a large number of persons in the vicinity of the canneries, who, without the opportunity thus afforded them for employment, would, many of them at least, be idle during the entire year.

Some of the larger canning establishments in New Jersey have special departments fully equipped with appropriate machinery in which the supply of jars and cans required for their own pack is manufactured. In all such places employes of the mechanical departments are kept steadily employed throughout the year. Those employed directly in the operations of preparing and canning the goods are employed during the season only, which usually means from sixty to ninety days.

The report on the canning industry, instead of being incorporated with "food products" in the annual statistics of manufactures, is presented in this form for the reason that it was found to be practically impossible to obtain from a large number of packers the data required for making the more elaborate report.

The condition of the industry, as indicated by the report of packing operations for the season of 1911, is shown in the series of three tables which follow, the first giving the amount of capital invested, number of persons employed, total amount paid in wages, number of days in active operation, and selling value of the pack for each establishment included in the presentation. On the second and third tables respectively, will be found the data showing the several varieties of fruits and vegetables included in the pack, with quantities of the same. In the following summary the totals of these three tables are given for 1911, in comparison with those of 1910, and such increases or decreases as have taken place are entered both in absolute amounts and by percentages.

Comparison Showing Changes in Financial and other Conditions for the Year 1910-1911.

	Year.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1911.	
	1910.	1911.	Amount.	Per cent.
Number of canning establishments	33	34	(+) 1	(+) 3.0
Capital invested	$858,904	$837,064	(—) $21,840	(—) 2.5
Number of persons employed	4,127	4,766	(+) 639	(+) 15.5
Total amount paid in wages	$353,901	$437,933	(+) $84,032	(+) 23.7
Total selling value of products	$1,727,804	$2,173,567	(+)$445,763	(+) 25.8
Aggregate number of days in operation	2,349	3,039	(+) 690	(+) 29.4
Average yearly earnings of labor	$85.75	$91.89	(+) $6.14	(+) 7.2

As shown by the above summary, there were 33 canneries large and small in operation in 1910, and 34 in 1911. The only element of the presentation showing a decrease in "capital invested," which is $21,840, or 2.5 per cent. less in 1911 than it was in 1910. In every other respect very large gains are shown. The number of persons employed is 15.5 per cent. greater; the total amount paid in wages shows an advance of 23.7 per cent.; the increase in the selling value of products is 25.8 per cent.; in the aggregate number of days in operation, 29.4 per cent., and in the average seasonal earnings of labor employed, 7.2 per cent.

The table shows that the year 1911 was a very prosperous one for the canning industry, particularly in regard to the "total selling value of products" which surpassed that of the year previous by nearly one-half of a million dollars. The aggregate

time worked by employes was greater by 690 days, and the season's earnings show an increase of $6.14 per employe.

Table No. 1 shows that of the 34 establishments engaged in the industry, eighteen are controlled by corporations having 323 stockholders, and twelve are operated by individuals and partnerships with 17 persons as the total number interested. The capital invested per establishment ranges from the lowest, $2,000, to the highest, $346,800, and the total amount af capital invested in the entire industry, was $837,064. The total number of persons employed is 4,766, of which 1,915 are males and 2,851 females. The total amount paid in wages during the packing season was $437,933; the total selling value of the entire season's pack was $2,173,567, and the aggregate number of days in operation during the season was 3,039.

The number of persons employed in each establishment ranges from 11 to 625, and the value of products ranges from $2,825 in the smallest to $396,900 in the largest. The average number of days in operation was 89.3; the lowest number was 15 days and the highest, 275. Of the total number of persons employed in the industry, 40 per cent. are males, and 60 per cent. females.

Table No. 2 shows the fruit pack of 1911; each variety of fruit is entered on the table in the several standard sizes of cans just as reported by the thirty-four establishments engaged in the business. In the table below the fruit pack of 1911 is compared with that of 1910. The contents of the several varieties of standard cans in which the material is packed are reduced to a common basis of pounds, so that the comparison may be presented in the simplest possible form. The increases and decreases are shown in absolute amounts, and also by percentages.

Comparison of Fruit Pack in 1910 and 1911.

ARTICLES.	Basis of Quantities.	Quantities for the Year.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1911.	
		1910.	1911.	Amount.	Per Cent.
Apples	Pounds	.....	194,004	.....	.....
Blackberries	Pounds	975,180	1,689,096	+ 713,916	+ 73.2
Strawberries	Pounds	1,164,900	842,676	— 322,224	— 27.7
Cherries	Pounds	36,768	202,800	+ 166,032	+ 451.6
Pears	Pounds	3,590,028	8,411,748	+ 4,821,720	+ 134.4
Pineapple	Pounds	.....	108,240	.....	.....
Raspberries	Pounds	17,448	18,804	+ 1,356	+ 7.8
Gooseberries	Pounds	1,750	.....	.....	.....
Totals	Pounds	5,786,074	11,467,368	+ 5,681,294	+ 98.2

Six varieties of fruits appeared in list of products for 1910, and seven for 1911. There are therefore only five articles the product of which can be compared for both years. The total quantity of all kinds of fruit included in the pack of 1910 was 5,786,074 pounds, as against 11,467,368 pounds in 1911. The increase is shown to be 5,681,294 pounds, or 98.2 per cent. Among the articles appearing in the pack of both years, "pears" shows by far the largest quantity handled, with 8,411,748 pounds for 1911; "blackberries" is a not very good second, with 1,689,096 pounds. The season of 1911 appears to have been one of the most prosperous experienced by fruit packers in New Jersey during many years back.

Table No. 3 shows all the vegetables and the quantity of each as reported in the pack of 1911. There are eleven varieties, and one by-product under the commercial name of "tomato pulp." The eleven varieties of vegetable products appearing on the table are entered just as reported in dozens of one, two and three pound cans, and also gallons. The totals of each variety are shown in the footings. The summary table below shows the entire vegetable pack of 1911, reduced like the fruits referred to above to the basis of pounds, which is placed in comparison with that of 1910, the increases and decreases being shown in absolute numbers and also by percentages.

Comparison of Vegetable Pack in 1910 and 1911.

ARTICLES.	Basis of Quantities.	Quantities for the Year.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1911.	
		1910.	1911.	Amount.	Per Cent.
Tomatoes	Pounds	31,545,348	36,229,332	+ 4,683,984	+ 14.9
Peas	Pounds	5,497,344	3,378,576	— 2,118,768	— 38.5
Lima beans	Pounds	4,290,520	10,013,460	+ 5,732,940	+ 133.9
Pumpkins	Pounds	3,731,664	2,249,772	— 1,481,892	— 39.7
Squash	Pounds	1,483,056	1,340,364	— 142,692	— 9.6
Rhubarb	Pounds	373,996	1,082,028	+ 208,032	+ 23.8
Sweet potatoes	Pounds	1,644,576	1,589,724	— 54,852	— 3.3
Beets	Pounds	861,240	29,592	— 831,648	— 96.6
Spinach	Pounds	479,568	912,084	+ 432,516	+ 90.2
Okra and tomatoes	Pounds	.....	23,712	.....	.....
Okra	Pounds	.....	7,596	.....	.....
Tomato pulp	Pounds	.....	665,448	.....	.....
Totals	Pounds	50,397,312	57,521,688	+ 7,124,376	+ 14.1

The above comparison shows three varieties of goods that were not handled by the canneries in 1910. Comparisons can

therefore be made only with the nine articles reported for both years. Of the nine comparable varieties of vegetables, five show decreases, three of them quite large, and four show increases that are also for the most part large. The total quantity of all varieties of vegetables canned in 1911 is 57,521,688 pounds; in 1910, it was 50,397,312 pounds, showing an increase in the 1911 pack of 7,124,376 pounds, or 14.1 per cent. "Tomatoes," it will be observed, constitutes 63 per cent. of the entire season's pack. The quantity of these goods handled in 1911, was, as shown by the table, 36,229,332 pounds. The enormous quantity of vegetables handled by our canneries shows the importance of this great industry as a stimulus to farming, and a means of conserving the food supply of the nation. On the whole the showing for the industry in 1911 was very much better than that exhibited by the reports of 1910 and the two or three preceding years. It would seem from the much more rapid increase of urban compared with rural populations throughout all parts of the civilized world, that the importance and of course the profitableness of all processes of food preservation must inevitably show a steady growth.

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Character of Management, Capital Invested, Number of Persons Employed, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Selling Value of Product and Number of Days in Active Operation During the Year 1911.

TABLE No. 1.

Office Number.	Management.		Capital Invested.	Number of Persons Employed.			Total Amount Paid in Wages.	Selling Value of Products.	Number of Days in Operation.
	Private Firms. Number of Partners.	Corporations. No. of Stockholders.		Males.	Females.	Totals.			
1	1	.....	$25,000	65	75	140	$9,000	$86,100	71
2	.....	3	12,000	23	38	61	2,260	18,500	35
3	.....	3	30,000	95	186	281	49,000	190,000	250
4	.....	3	13,000	60	60	120	12,800	100,560	120
5	1	.....	4,000	40	100	140	5,000	25,000	30
6	1	.....	3,000	16	30	46	1,808	15,725	81
7	2	.....	10,000	90	150	240	32,000	225,000	180
8	1	.....	20,000	62	65	127	23,200	63,413	275
9	.....	3	20,000	50	100	150	10,447	62,505	120
10	.....	9	18,475	23	70	93	8,168	40,197	50
11	.....	.....	9,143	48	12	60	1,650	12,000	15
12	2	.....	4,500	12	24	36	750	7,500	30
13	2	.....	10,000	52	90	142	3,000	26,108	90
14	.....	3	30,000	80	125	205	10,000	72,000	56
15	1	.....	2,000	35	47	82	3,500	18,000	70
16	.....	4	15,100	35	60	95	3,165	24,448	70
17	.....	3	27,110	75	200	275	22,056	152,674	120
18	.....	4	15,250	40	92	132	5,169	51,111	44
19	.....	46	5,200	18	68	86	3,742	20,833	45
20	.....	53	13,900	18	25	43	2,957	13,774	30
21	.....	3	346,800	350	150	500	137,370	396,900	80
22	1	.....	3,500	23	39	62	4,388	30,000	170
23	2	.....	49,000	40	90	130	4,500	38,000	250
24	.....	3	2,000	15	40	55	2,175	21,875	70
25	.....	4	25,000	64	88	152	15,275	66,095	147
26	.....	3	5,000	40	65	105	9,628	58,219	80
27	.....	3	48,086	250	375	625	33,110	185,000	250
28	1	.....	2,000	4	7	11	400	2,825	30
29	.....	5	10,000	40	145	185	8,274	37,985	60
30	.....	.....	.....	40	60	100	.....	29,517	40
31	.....	168	18,000	72	90	162	9,941	51,703	55
32	2	.....	40,000	40	85	125	3,200	30,000	25
Total...	17	323	$837,064	1,915	2,851	4,766	$437,933	$2,173,567	3,089

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruits and Vegetables for the Year 1911.

TABLE No. 2.—Fruit.

OFFICE NUMBER.	Apples.		Blackberries.			Cherries.		Pears.			Pineapples.		Raspberries.		Strawberries.	
	3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.
3	.....	.....	.....	7,900	345	2,650	444	54,800	3,600	2,598	.....	.....	143	25	6,360	1,694
4	.....	.....	.....	8,000	1,000	.....	200	14,000	16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,800	.....
5	.....	.....	500	1,000	1,200	.....	600	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	.....	.....	3,800	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	4,000	500	.....	12,000	5,000	200	100	36,000	4,800	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	1,000
9	.....	.....	.....	1,462	270	.....	.....	5,690	8,578	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,664	120
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	1,000	1,400	554	883	534	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	.....	.....	3,296	106	.....	.....	8,623	1,472	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,564	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	4,000	500	500	33,658	8,633	2,850	1,344	184,807	35,683	9,023	554	883	677	25	20,824	3,429

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruits and Vegetables for the Year 1911.

TABLE No. 3.—VEGETABLES.

OFFICE NUMBER.	Tomatoes.				Peas.	Lima Beans.		Pumpkins.		Squash.		
	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	1-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,000	34,000	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	3,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	10,834	1,494	.....	19,062	.....	3,592	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	6,000	6,000	.....	5,000	500	20,000	.....	1,000	1,500	3,000	.....	1,000
5	12,000	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	.....	1,000	.....	800	.....	.....	800
6	3,642	.....	.....	5,676	.....	648	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	40,000	.....	.....	7,000	.....	7,000	2,000	20,000	4,000	4,000	.....	1,400
8*	.....	.....	.....	236	.....	.....	.....	573	349	.....	.....	1,947
9	41,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	24,465	.....	.....	.....	14,942	2,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,600	4,074	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	12,300	4,325	.....	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	68,000	.....	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	24,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	20,980	.....	.....	2,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	51,500	33,000	44,000	2,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	.....	.....	17,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	18,100	.....	.....	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	14,666	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,672	312,646	2,105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	948	650	.....	2,942	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	1,180
23	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	12,888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,990	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	8,560	5,804	.....	5,414	4,060	9,386	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	.....	.....	12,390	.....	.....	.....	8,330	3,429	6,926	4,703	.....
27	143,582	.....	.....	17,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	16,285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	38,283	8,508	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	2,084	188	632	.....	347
32	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	647,433	65,781	44,000	108,150	140,774	394,236	5,518	33,977	10,266	15,558	4,703	6,674

TABLE No. 3.—VEGETABLES—(Continued).

OFFICE NUMBER.	Rhubarb.			Sweet Potatoes.		Beets.		Spinach.			Okra and Tomatoes.		Okra.		Tomato Pulp.	
	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	5-gallon cans. Dozens.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,000	815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	172	3,399	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	8,000	.....	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,140	497
9	.....	.....	.....	1,104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	.....	.....	.....	18,524	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,400	216	910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	448	150	22	.....	.....
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	.....	.....	15,042	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	.....	.....	.....	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	8,000	172	7,899	43,670	176	236	211	8,400	18,216	1,725	360	448	150	22	4,140	497

*This firm also reports 7,278 barrels tomato pulp.

The British National Insurance Act. 1911

On December 16th, 1911, after long and careful consideration of the subject, an act was passed by the British Parliament, the purposes of which are set forth in its title—"An act to provide for insurance against loss of health, and for the prevention and cure of sickness, and for insurance against unemployment, and for purposes incidental thereto." (Chapter 55, George V.) The act went into operation on July 15th, 1912, and regarding its adoption and final successful application to the industrial life of the nation as an event of the greatest importance, celebrations were held in many of the industrial centers of the country on that day. The friends and advocates of the system of national insurance which was brought into being by the act, arranged for great demonstrations of approval by all classes of people throughout the country, to take place on the day the act became operative, which was given the title—"Independence Day."

When the provisions of the act were first made known, a lack of enthusiasm was apparent among the populace generally, and the attitude of the working people for whose benefit the plan was devised, seemed to have been almost hostile. This remarkable state of things was due to several causes, principal among them being the coldness with which the plan was regarded by the trades unions and the friendly societies, the membership of which are practically identical, and also the provision in the law which requires that so large a proportion of the insurance fund shall be drawn from the beneficiary's wages. Public sentiment, however, favored the fundamental idea of the act, and before the arrival of the date for putting it into operation, a general desire was developed among the workingmen to have its efficiency tested under the fairest possible conditions.

In the abstract which follows, the purpose is to convey an understanding of the scope of the act without going into the minute details of organization and administration for which it provides.

PART I. NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

INSURED PERSONS.

All persons of sixteen years of age and upward employed in any part of the United Kingdom under contract of service or apprenticeship, written or oral, expressed or implied, no matter by whom wages are paid, or whether the wages are based on day-work or piece-work. Employment under such contract—expressed or implied, as master or member of the crew of any ship registered in the United Kingdom, or of any British ship or vessel, the owner or managing owner of which has his principal place of business in the United Kingdom.

Employment as an outworker, that is to say, persons who take materials to their own homes to be made up into such forms or altered or repaired in such manner as the owner of the material may direct. The insurance commissioners may, however, exclude outside workers engaged in any particular class of work, or may defer the commencement of the act with reference to all outworkers.

EXCEPTED PERSONS.

The following classes of persons are excepted from the operations of this act:

(a) Persons in the military or naval service of the Crown, including such as are serving in the officers' training corps.

(b) Persons employed under the Crown or any local or other public authority where the insurance commissioners are satisfied that the terms of employment are such as to insure provision in the case of sickness or disablement on the whole not less favorable than the benefits conferred by the Act.

Others exempt from the provisions of the Act on the same terms—i.e., that the employments which they follow guarantee protection in case of sickness or disablement equal on the whole to that provided under the law, are as follows.

(a) Clerks and other salaried officials of railway and other statutory corporations.

(b) Teachers in the public schools, who are covered by previously enacted protective legislation.

(c) Agents paid by commissions or fees or a share in the profits, or partly in one and partly in another of such ways, or when the person so employed is mainly dependent for his livlihood on some other occupation, or where he is ordinarily employed as such agent by more than one employer and his employment under no one of them is that on which he is mainly dependent for his livlihood.

(d) Persons employed on agricultural holdings, without wages or other money consideration, or where the person employed is the child of, or is maintained by the holder of the land.

(e) Persons employed otherwise than at manual labor and at a rate of remuneration amounting to not less than £160 ($800) per year.

(f) Persons in casual employments having no relation to the employer's trade or business. Where persons employed in any game or recreation are engaged and paid through a club, the club shall be deemed to be the employer.

(g) Persons employed in any class which may be specified by the insurance commission, as being of a nature that is ordinarily adopted as subsidiary employment only, and not as the principal means of earning a living.

(h) Wives employed as outworkers whose husbands are insured, and who are not wholly or mainly dependent for livlihood on the earnings of such employment.

(j) Persons employed as members of the crews of fishing vessels where such crews are remunerated by shares in the profits or gross earnings of such vessels in accordance with the customs or practices prevailing at any port, provided a special order to that effect is made by the Insurance Commission.

(j) Husbands and wives who are employed the one by the other.

The persons affected by the Act are divided into two classes, called the "employed contributors," and the "voluntary contributors." The "employed contributors" include all persons of either sex, whether British subjects or not, who are engaged in any of the employments or occupations specified above under the heading "persons insured," and not engaged in any of the employments specified under the heading "excepted persons." The Insurance Commissioners may however, with the approval of the treasury, provide by a special order for transferring "voluntary contributors" engaged in any of the excepted occupations to the class of "employed contributors." The discretion of the Commissioners does not however, extend to the admission of any person no matter what his or her occupation may be, who is in receipt of an income of £160 ($800) per year. Persons who are ordinarily or mainly dependent on some other person for livlihood, and also persons of sixty-five years of age or upwards are entitled to exemption from the insurance by action of the Commissioners, who may also provide by regulations, for the granting of certificates of exemption by such approved societies and insurance committees as may be formed under authority of the Act.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The funds for providing the benefits conferred by the Act, and defraying the expenses of the administration of these benefits are derived from the payment of a certain amount per insured person, seven-ninths of which in the case of men and three-fourths in the case of women are paid by themselves or their employers, and the remaining two-ninths in the case of men, and one-quarter in the case of women, is drawn from moneys provided by Parliament.

The schedule of rates of contribution under the Act for Health Insurance is as follows:

Employed rate for men ..... 7 d (14 cents) a week.
Employed rate for women ..... 6 d (12 cents) a week.

Of these amounts, the employer pays 3d (6 cents) per week, leaving 4d (8 cents) and 3d (6 cents) per week to be paid by the insured men and women.

In the case of "employed contributors" of either sex of the age of 21 years or over, whose remuneration is not more than 2s 6d (62 cents) a day without the provision of board and lodging by their employer, the rates of contribution are as follows:

Where the remuneration earned does not exceed 1s 6d (37 cents) a working day, the employer must pay for men, 6d (12 cents) per week, and for women 5d (10 cents), while in both cases 1d (2 cents) per week is paid from moneys provided by Parliament. Where the rate of remunera-

tion exceeds 2s (50 cents) but does not exceed 2s 6d (62 cents) a working day, the employer pays 4d (8 cents) and 3d (6 cents) per week respectively for men and women, both of whom are themselves required to pay 3d (6 cents) per week.

In Ireland the rate is 5½d (11 cents) per week for men and 4½d (9 cents) for women. Of these sums the employer pays 2½d (5 cents) per week, while the men contribute 3d (6 cents) and the women 2d (4 cents) a week respectively.

In case of employed contributors of either sex of the age of 21 years or more, whose remuneration does not include board and lodging, and the rate of whose wages does not exceed 1s 6d (37 cents) a day, the amount paid by the employer is 4½d (9 cents) and 3½d (7 cents) weekly for men and women respectively, and 1d (2 cents) per week for either or both is paid from moneys provided by Parliament.

Where the rate of remuneration is between 1s 6d (32 cents) a day, and 2s (50 cents) a day, the employer pays 4d (8 cents) a week for men, and 3d (6 cents) a week for women; both men and women beneficiaries in this class are required to pay 2d (4 cents) a week out of their own earnings.

Contributions of both employed and voluntary contributors cease to be payable on their attaining the age of seventy years.

Contributions payable by voluntary contributors are to be fixed at a rate appropriate to their age in accordance with a table to be prepared by the Insurance Commissioners, and are to be paid at weekly or other prescribed intervals.

The employer is required under the Act, to pay both his own and his employe's weekly contribution and is authorized to deduct the amount paid on behalf of the latter from his or her weekly wages.

APPROVED SOCIETIES.

Any body of persons, corporate or unincorporate, registered or established under an Act of Parliament or by Royal Charter, or if not so registered or established, having governing constitution and rules which are in accord with the requirements of this act, may be approved by the Insurance Commissioners, and be known thereafter as an "Approved Society" for the purposes of the Act. Any such society may establish for the purposes of the Act, a separate section consisting of insured persons, and may receive the approval of the Insurance Commissioners with authority to transact insurance business, but the rates of contributions and benefits received from, and paid out to, insured persons must be the same as those provided for by the Insurance Commissioners, under the terms of the Act.

To receive the approval of the Insurance Commissioners it must be shown that a society is not carried on for profit, and that its constitution provides for the absolute control of its affairs by insured persons. If the society has honorary members, its constitution must provide for excluding them from the privilege of voting on all questions and matters relating to insurance as provided for under the act. Approved societies are required

to give such security as the Insurance Commissioners may consider sufficient to provide against misuse by officers of the society of any funds coming into its hands for the purposes of the insurance act. Such societies must also furnish guarantees that all existing rights and interests of insured persons included in its membership will be properly safeguarded.

Where a society consists of persons entitled to rights in a superannuation or other provident fund established for the benefit of persons employed by one or more employers, the society may be approved, although the employer under its rules may be entitled to representation on the committee or other body administering the fund to an extent not exceeding one-quarter of the total number of the body, providing in addition to the employers contribution payable by him under the act, he is held responsible for the solvency of the fund or for the benefits payable therefrom.

The right of members to transfer from one society to another is secured, and the dropping of members from the rolls because of failing health is forbidden. The act provides that no society shall be approved if membership in it is made by employers a condition of employment.

If an insured person ceases to be a permanent resident of the United Kingdom and becomes a member of any society or institution established in a British possession or foreign country, of a kind similar to an approved society, the "transfer value" of such person—that is to say, a sum representing the rights he has acquired in the insurance fund, shall be paid over to such society or institution, provided the Insurance Commissioners are satisfied that corresponding rights are given by such societies to any of its members becoming residents of the United Kingdom.

Approved societies are required to maintain at all times funds that are sufficient to meet all claims arising under the act, and should a deficiency occur at any time it must be met by resorting to any one or more of the following ways:

(I) By a compulsory levy or increase of weekly contributions on members of the society who are insured persons.

(II) By reducing the rate of sickness benefit either for the whole period during which such benefits are payable, or for any part thereof.

(III) By deferring the day as from which sickness benefits become payable.

(IV) By reducing the period during which sickness benefits are payable.

(V) By increasing the period required by the act to elapse between two periods of sickness or disablement, so as to prevent the one being treated as a continuation of the other.

(VI) By any other method approved by the Insurance Commissioners.

The full administration of any approved society in arrears for the contributions of its members, or in any other way delinquent under the provisions of the insurance act, may be taken over by the Insurance Commissioners; the difficulty, for the removal of which such action is taken, must, however, be adjusted as soon as possible, and control turned over to the officers of the society; this transfer must be made inside of three years from the time control was assumed by the Insurance Commissioners.

As regards the approved societies, the intention is to make them the principal agencies for carrying out the purposes of the act, because of the fact that they have for many years occupied the field of voluntary insurance most resorted to by the persons sought to be reached by the new compulsory law, and could therefore furnish the machinery required for the collection and distribution of funds from, and to beneficiaries, in perfect working order. Every possible encouragement is given to induce persons affected by the insurance to enter these societies.

DEPOSIT INSURANCE.

Until the first of January, 1915, persons who have not joined an approved society within the prescribed time, or who have resigned from such a society without joining another, are required to become contributors to a special fund called the "Post Office" fund. The sums required for payment of any sickness, disability or maternity benefit payable to a "deposit contributor" excepting only the portion of these benefits payable from money provided by Parliament, are to be paid only out of money standing to the beneficiary's credit in the Post Office fund; when this is exhausted, the depositors' right to all benefits excepting only medical and sanitorium benefits are suspended. The medical and sanitorium benefits are continued until the end of the current year, and may be extended further if the Insurance Committee approves, and has funds for that purpose. A pro rata share of the expenses incurred by the Insurance Committee in the administration of benefits is paid by each deposit contributor, and the Insurance Committee has authority to determine, with the sanction of the Insurance Commissioners, the amount of money to be expended for medical benefits.

Upon the death of a deposit contributor, four-sevenths, or in the case of a woman, one-half of the amount standing to his credit in the Post Office fund is, under the law, paid to the person nominated by him to receive it, or in default of such nomination, to the person entitled to receive the sum under the provisions of the law relating to the government of Friendly Societies, and when a depositing contributor proves to the satisfaction of the Insurance Committee that he or she has permanently ceased to reside in the United Kingdom, the same proportion of the amount standing to his or her credit shall be returned.

If an insured person who is a deposit contributor subsequently becomes a member of an approved society for the purposes of the act, the amount standing to his credit in the Post Office fund shall be transferred to the society.

SPECIAL CLASSES OF INSURED PERSONS.

A woman who marries after being insured, is suspended from benefits during the life of the husband, unless it is provided that she has from necessity continued her employment after marriage. She may, however, be restored to full benefits under the insurance in case of separation by death or otherwise from the husband. The most ample provisions are made for

preserving the woman's rights under the insurance law, and for keeping the way open for her restoration to benefits in case she is, after marriage, obliged to earn her own living.

Special arrangements are made for providing seamen, marines, and soldiers with the benefits of the act during their terms of enlistment or service, and after their return to civil life. For the purpose of carrying out these plans, the sum of one penny half-penny (3 cents) a week is deducted from the pay of every seaman and marine, and from every enlisted man in the regular military forces—the soldiers of the army of India, the Royal Malta Artillery, and the native soldiers of any regiment raised outside of the United Kingdom alone excepted. To this fund the law provides that one-half penny (1 cent) shall be contributed from moneys provided by Parliament. Enlisted men and their wives are thus assured of all the benefits accruing from the insurance act during the term of enlistment, and a continuance of the same on equal terms with civilians after returning to civil life. Honorable discharge, in the case of a soldier, seaman or marine, who has completed his term of service, brings with it a transfer from the Army and Navy Insurance Fund to the approved society which is most convenient to his future place of abode.

The Insurance Commissioners are authorized to make special orders from time to time specifying any classes of employment in which a custom or practice is shown to prevail according to which the persons employed receive full remuneration during periods of sickness or disablement, and suspending or modifying the provisions of the insurance act in relation to them. Where the custom or practice is confined to certain localities, the order of the Insurance Commissioners shall specify them by name, and until the revocation or suspension of such orders the employer is held liable to pay full remuneration to all persons in his employ who may be suffering from any disease, sickness or other disablement, for a period not exceeding six weeks in the aggregate in any one year. To be entitled to benefit, the sickness or disablement must have commenced while in the service of the employer held liable for payment of the compensation.

The act provides that as soon as possible after its passage, the Board of Trade shall cause a society to be formed to be known as the Seaman's National Insurance Society, of which masters, seamen and apprentices to the sea service and the fishing service, who are employed within the meaning of the act are entitled to the privilege of becoming members. Such persons may, however, join some other approved society instead of this organization if they desire to do so.

In business of a seasonal nature which is subject to periodical fluctuations, the Insurance Commissioners are authorized to reduce the amount of contributions payable by employers and workmen during the dull season, and increase them correspondingly during the busy season.

The supreme governing authority is vested in the Insurance Commission, the members of which are appointed by the Treasury, and one at least of the number must be duly qualified medical practitioner who has experience in general practice. All subordinate officials required for carrying out the purposes of the act are appointed by the Commission.

INSURANCE COMMITTEES.

An important part of the machinery for carrying out the purposes of the act is the local bodies known as Insurance Committees, which shall be not less than thirty in number nor more than eighty. One of these committees is organized for every county and county borough, and the members are to be selected or appointed in such manner as may be prescribed by regulations of the Insurance Commissioners so as to secure representation of all insured persons in proportion due to their number. If the total number of the committee is eighty, three members must be duly qualified medical practitioners appointed by the council of the county or county borough. Smaller districts, either a greater number of insurance committees are provided for in the act, in case the Insurance Commissioners should deem it expedient to establish them. The principal duty of these committees is to look after health conditions in their respective districts, keep records of the operation of the insurance system and report to the Insurance Commissioners at certain stated times. The Insurance Committees are also required to make such provisions for giving lectures and for the dissemination of such information on questions relating to health as it believes to be necessary or desirable, and may for that purpose make arrangements with local educational authorities, universities and other institutions. The Insurance Committee is, subject to the superior authority of the Insurance Commission, the governing body in the counties and county boroughs, and its books and records must be open to audit at all times by auditors appointed by the Treasury.

For the purpose of assisting Insurance Committees in the discharge of their duties under the act, and with a view of promoting co-operation between such committees and the councils of counties, boroughs and urban and rural districts, any officer of health may, at the request of an insurance committee and with the consent of the council by whom he is appointed, attend meetings of the committee and give such advice and assistance as may be in his power. Each approved society is required to pay annually the sum of one penny (2 cents) for each insured member, toward defraying the administrative expenses of the local Insurance Committee, and all money collected from insured members for sanitorium benefits and sickness insurance is required to be paid over to the committee at the commencement of each year.

Where local medical committees have been formed in counties or county boroughs and the Insurance Commissioners are satisfied that such committees are representative of the duly qualified medical practitioners residing in the counties or county boroughs in which they are organized, full authority is given them over all general questions affecting the administration of medical benefits including attendance on and treatment of sick or injured persons who are entitled to such attention.

EXCESSIVE SICKNESS.

Where it is alleged by the Insurance Commissioners, the local Insurance Committee, or any approved society that excessive sickness in any district is

due to the conditions or nature of the employment in which insured persons are engaged, or to bad housing, contaminated water supply, or to neglect on the part of any person in authority to observe or enforce the provisions of any law relating to the health of workers in factories, workshops, mines, quarries or other industries, or to the neglect of any person charged with the enforcement of laws for the protection of public health, claims may be sent to the person or authority alleged to be in default for the amount of extra expenditure incurred by reason of such cause or neglect; in case a satisfactory settlement of such claims cannot be arrived at in this way, the complaining parties may apply to the Local Government Board or the Secretary of State for the appointment of a competent person to hold an inquiry into the merits of such claims. If upon investigation it is found that there has been an outbreak of any epidemic or infectious disease, or an excess in the average expectation of sickness of more than ten per cent., and that the outbreak of disease or the excess of sickness was in whole or in part due to the neglect charged, the amount of extra expenditure found to have been incurred thereby must be made good by the person or authority found to have been responsible.

Proceeding in ejectment or for the recovery of rent, or the enforcement of a judgment against an insured person, shall be suspended during any period of sickness when the attending physician certifies that the patient's life would be endangered or his recovery delayed by the prosecution of such proceedings. The physician's certificate is required to be filed with the local Insurance Committee, and such steps as may be necessary for the prevention of levy or execution is taken by that body. Such certificates are granted for only one week, but may be renewed from time to time for any period not exceeding one week, up to but not beyond the expiration of three months from the time the original certificate was granted, but renewals shall have effect only when the successive certificates are filed with the Insurance Committee. A person who knowingly levies or attempts to levy any distress or execution in disregard to the respite from such action provided by the certificate, is liable to a fine not exceeding £50 ($250). Insured persons convicted of making false statements for the purpose of securing advantages or benefits of any kind under the act, may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months with or without hard labor.

Employers and insured persons are alike subject to penalties in the form quirements of the act, or the regulations established for carrying it into effect. If an employer neglects to pay contributions due to the insurance of fines, for any willful neglect of or non-compliance with any of the refund on account of any person in his employment, and the rights of that person under the act are forfeited or suspended thereby, he—the employer, must pay the Insurance Commissioners, a sum equal to the value of the benefits withheld from his employe, which shall be placed to the credit of the latter with the approved society of which he is a member. If it is found at any time that a person has been in receipt of benefits under the act to which he is not legally entitled, he, or in case of his death, his personal representatives, are held liable to return the full amount of such benefits to the Insurance Commissioners. Amounts so recovered are carried to the

credit of the society of which such person was a member, or to the Post Office fund in case of his not having been a member of any approved society.

The registered friendly societies are encouraged to adopt their varying systems of benefits to the standards established by the insurance act or to organize branches in which such of their members as are classed as employed contributors may be brought in touch with the national insurance while at the same time retaining the rights and privileges to which they are entitled as members of a friendly society.

Separate commissions are provided for the purpose of carrying the provisions of the act into effect in Scotland and Ireland. In Scotland the commission is called the Scottish Insurance Commissioners, with a central office in Edinburgh and as many branch offices as the treasury authorities may consider necessary. These commissioners, of whom one at least must be a duly qualified medical practitioner, are appointed by the Treasury as are also all subordinate officials and servants, the employment of whom is necessary for carrying out the purposes of the act. All sums received as contributions on account of insured persons and all moneys received from grants by Parliament for carrying the act into effect shall be paid into a fund called the Scottish National Health Insurance Fund, and all expenditures properly incurred for benefits and other purposes of the act are paid out of it.

In Ireland the commission bears the title, Irish Insurance Commissioners; the central administrative office is in Dublin, with such branch offices throughout Ireland as may be required. Practically the same administrative machinery is employed in Scotland and Ireland as has been developed for other parts of the United Kingdom.

In Ireland exemption from the operation of the insurance act is granted to Irish migratory laborers—that is to say, persons who, having a permanent home at some place in Ireland, have temporarily removed therefrom to other places in that country or to Great Britain for the purpose of obtaining employment in harvesting or other agricultural work; but the laborer must show that he ordinarily resides at such permanent home for not less than twenty-six weeks in the year, and is not employed within the meaning of the act while he does reside there. Any contribution paid in Great Britain by the employer of a person holding a certificate of exemption, is required to be transferred to the Irish Insurance Commissioners and used for carrying out the general purposes of the act.

UNEMPLOYED INSURANCE.

Six months after the commencement of the act the following named trades or occupations are to be entitled to receive unemployment benefits at weekly or other prescribed periods on the terms specified in the seventh schedule of the act. Viz:—Building, including the construction, alteration and demolition of buildings, and also the manufacture of material commonly made in builders' workshops or yards.

Construction works; such as the construction or alteration of railroads, docks, harbors, canals, embankments, bridges and piers.

Shipbuilding of all kinds, including also the production of fittings of any kind commonly made in shipbuilding yards.

Mechanical engineering, including the manufacture of ordnance and fire arms.

The construction, repair and decoration of vehicles.

Sawmilling, including machine work, carried on in connection with any other insured trade, or of a kind commonly so carried on.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

For each week following the first week of any period of unemployment, seven shillings ($1.75), or such other rate as may be prescribed either generally or for any particular trade or branch thereof. Workmen less than seventeen years of age are to receive no benefits, and those who are over seventeen but under eighteen years are allowed half of the benefit, that is to say, 3s 6d (87½ cents) per week.

The maximum period of idleness for which unemployment benefit can be paid in any one year, is fifteen weeks. No workman is allowed, however, to receive more than in the proportion of one week's benefit for every five contributions paid by him under the act. This obligation is made lighter by a provision of the act which states that a workman over twenty-one years of age, who satisfies the Board of Trade that he has habitually worked at an insured trade before the commencement of the national insurance act, shall be credited in addition to the payments he has actually made, with five contributions for each period of three months he has so worked, up to a maximum of three years.

A period of "unemployment" does not commence until the workman has filed his application for benefits in proper form.

The Board of Trade is given power to prescribe rates and periods of unemployment benefit, but it cannot increase the weekly rate beyond eight shillings ($2), nor reduce it below six shillings ($1.50.)

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Every workman employed in an insured trade, is required to pay 2½d (5 cents) a week, and his employer is required to pay the same amount on account of each workman in his employment. The regular rate of payment into the unemployment insurance fund is therefore 5d (10 cents) a week for all workmen above the age of eighteen years, and for those less than eighteen the contribution is 1d (2 cents) per week from employer and workman respectively.

A workman who has lost employment temporarily or permanently, the stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at the factory or workshop in which he was employed is disqualified from receiving unemployment benefit, so long as the suspension of work continues, unless he has before its termination become in good faith, employed elsewhere in an insured trade.

For the purpose of carrying out this part of the act, a fund under the management and control of the Board of Trade is established, called the

unemployment fund, into which all contributions payable by workmen and their employers and all moneys provided by Parliament shall be paid. All unemployment benefits are taken from this fund.

SICKNESS AND DISABILITY BENEFITS.

The benefits provided by this part of the insurance act are: Medical treatment and attendance, including the provision of proper and sufficient medicines, with such medical and surgical appliances as may be prescribed. Treatment in sanatoria or otherwise when suffering from tuberculosis or other disease requiring such treatment.

Periodical payments while rendered incapable of work by bodily or mental disablement of any kind, of which notice has been given, commencing from the fourth day after being rendered incapable of work and continuing for a period not exceeding twenty-six weeks. If the disease or disablement continues beyond twenty-six weeks, payment thereafter known as "disablement benefit," is continued so long as the insured person is incapable of work.

Payment in the case of the confinement of the wife, or where the child is a posthumous child, of the widow of the insured person, or of any other woman who is an insured person, of a sum of thirty shillings ($7.50) called in the act "maternity benefit."

The right on the part of insured persons of selecting at such periods as may be prescribed, from the appropriate list, the name of the practitioner by whom he wishes to be attended and treated.

RATES OF BENEFITS.

Sickness benefit for men is fixed at ten shillings ($2.50) a week throughout the whole period of twenty-six weeks, and for women, 7s 6d ($1.87) a week for the entire period of twenty-six weeks. For disablement benefit, the sum of 5s ($1.50) a week is allowed for both men and women. In the case of unmarried minors the rates for sickness benefit, as fixed by the act, are: For males, 6s ($1.50) a week during the first thirteen weeks, and 5s ($1.25) a week during the second thirteen weeks, and for females, the sum of 5s ($1.25) a week for the first thirteen weeks, and 4s ($1.00) a week for the second thirteen weeks. The disablement benefit allowed to females is 4s ($1.00) a week.

In cases where the insured person is over 50 but under 60 years of age at the time of becoming an employed contributor, 7s ($1.75) a week is allowed as sickness benefit during the entire period of twenty-six weeks for males, and 6s ($1.50) a week for the entire period of twenty-six weeks is paid to females. Where the insured person is over 60 years of age at the time of becoming an employed contributor, the sickness allowance for both males and females is 6s ($1.50) a week for the first thirteen weeks, and 5s ($1.25) a week during the second thirteen weeks.

Married women are allowed a sickness benefit during the first thirteen weeks of 5s ($1.25) a week, and 3s (75 cents) a week during the second thirteen weeks. The disablement benefit for married women is 3s (75 cents)

a week for the entire twenty-six weeks. These benefits are for the cases of ordinary sickness and have no relation to maternity benefits; in fact, the law provides that they shall not be payable during the two weeks before and four weeks after confinement, except in cases of disease or disablement neither directly nor indirectly connected with childbirth.

A woman insured before marriage is suspended from benefits during the lifetime of her husband, unless it is proved that she has necessarily continued her employment after marriage, or after the relinquishment of employment has found it necessary to take it up again because of the death or separation from her husband. The woman's rights in the insurance fund are so preserved as to meet every contingency of her life.

The weekly dues payable under the act for sickness and disablement benefits are paid by the employer for himself and his employes, through the medium of the post office department, which issues stamps in denominations ranging from 1½d (3 cents) to 1s 2d (28 cents) for that purpose. The moneys so obtained are paid over to the Insurance Commissioners by the postal authorities, and the stamps which operate as receipts for dues are affixed each week to a card with which each workman is supplied.

ADDITIONAL BENEFITS.

Some of the additional benefits provided for under the act are as follows:

Medical treatment for persons dependent on the labor of a member.

The payment of the whole or any part of the cost of dental treatment.

An increase of sickness or disablement benefit in the case of persons having a number of children dependent upon them for support.

Payment of disablement allowance to members though not wholly incapable of work.

An increase of maternity benefit under certain circumstances.

Allowance to members during convalescence from some disease or disablement on account of which sickness or disablement benefit has been payable.

The building or leasing of premises suitable for convalescent homes and the maintenance of such homes.

The payment of pensions or superannuation allowances whether by addition to old age pensions under the Old Age Pension Act of 1908, or otherwise. Payments to members in want or distress including the remission of arrears when such arrears become due.

Payments for the personal use of members who, by reason of being inmates of hospitals or other institutions, are not in receipt of sickness or disablement benefits.

Payments to members not allowed to attend work.

The foregoing outline of the National Insurance Act is intended to convey only a general understanding of its scope and the field which it is intended to cover, without attempting a description of the details of administrative machinery, which in fact at the time of this writing had been only partially developed. Its principal value to American economists lies in the fact that the government of the United Kingdom is through the medium of this act,

endeavoring to deal with social conditions in many respects similar to those existing in our own and other industrial nations by establishing a system of insurance as a permanent and reliable protection against extreme poverty resulting from sickness, disability, or old age, similar in plan and scope to that adopted with such satisfactory results by the Imperial German Government more than twenty-five years ago.

PART III.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY OF NEW JERSEY.

Accidents to Workmen While on Duty.

Permanent or Temporary Suspension of Work in Manufacturing Establishments.

Changes in Working Hours and Wages.

New Manufacturing Plants Established and Old Ones Enlarged.

Industrial Property Destroyed by Fire or Flood.

Trade and Labor Unions Organized.

Strikes and Lockouts.

Industrial Chronology of New Jersey for the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1912.

The "Industrial Chronology," which, for the past eleven years has been a steadily broadening compendium of information on topics having a direct bearing on the interests of labor and industry throughout the State, forms the subject matter of this part of the report. To wage earners of all classes, the service rendered by the compilation of "accidents to workmen while on duty" has been of inestimable value, in calling public attention for the first time to the grievous consequences of the risks and hazards, many of them of a character that might be avoided, to which they are subject while in the pursuit of their various occupations. The wide publicity given to the character and extent of industrial accidents by those reports has been very helpful in arousing that sense of public responsibility which has done so much during recent years towards bringing about remedial legislation; and unquestionably the enactment of a greatly improved employer's liability law in this State with its alternative provision for statutory compensation, is due very largely to the same influence. This Bureau was the first, and in fact until a comparatively short time ago, the only advocate of such a change in the old common law doctrine of the relations of master and servant, as would relieve wage earners of at least some part of the burden of financial loss which for ages they had been carrying, in addition to suffering the physical consequences of their injuries.

The Industrial Chronology includes the customary compilations of—first, "accidents to workmen while on duty"; second, "permanent or temporary suspension of work in manufacturing plants"; third, "changes in working hours and wages"; fourth, "new manufacturing plants erected and old ones enlarged"; fifth, "manufacturing plants destroyed by fire or flood"; sixth, "organization of new trade or labor unions" and seventh, such strikes and lockouts as occurred during the year.

The accidents to workmen are divided into two classes called "major" and "minor," and these are subdivided into six occupational groups, showing the number that occurred in among "factory and workshop operatives"; among "building and construction workmen"; among "miners, tunnelmen and excavators"; "transportation employes"; "linemen and other electrical workmen"; and among the workmen in occupations designated as unclassified. As before stated, the accidents included in the compilation are divided into two classes, designated as "major," and "minor." The list of major accidents includes such as resulted in death or disability of a serious character involving permanent or long continued temporary disability. The classification of "minor" accidents includes only those resulting in injuries which entailed no serious physical mutilation and seemed unlikely to interfere for more than a few days with the wage earner's ability to pursue his or her occupation. The purpose has been to include in the compilation only such cases of accidental injury as might form a reasonable claim for damages on the part of the person injured, under either division of the employers liability act. Injuries of less seriousness than those classed under "minor" accidents, of which there were several hundred are excluded from the compilation altogether, being in most cases of a very trivial character and caused very largely by momentary carelessness on the part of the person injured.

The obstacles in the way of making a presentation of this character as complete in every detail as it should be, are numerous and many of them not easily overcome, even with the aid of a compulsive law. In some cases particularly those of a serious nature, information that can be furnished only by the families or the physicians of injured persons, is withheld because of suspicion that some use prejudicial to the family interests might be made of it in case a suit for damages should be in contemplation.

Whenever such information has been, or is being sought even with the assistance of a compulsory law, the practical impossibility of securing anything approximating an accurate and complete record of industrial accidents is fully recognized. After all, penalty or no penalty, the obligation to report such occurrences is often overlooked or forgotten by those on whom it devolves, and all knowledge of such accidents escapes

the authorities unless it should happen that they afterwards were brought into the courts. It is not claimed therefore, that this compilation includes every accident that occurred during the period covered by the chronology, but it is safe to say that few if any that were of a serious character have been overlooked. At all events, it is the only one hitherto laid before the public, and in its present form it affords as perfect an illustration of the *causes* that produce industrial accidents and the character and extent of physical mutilation resulting from them, as could be obtained if the record were ever so complete. As a guide to remedial or protective legislation, the *causes* of accidents is the feature of greatest importance in this or any other compilation of similar character.

The actuarial and sociological value of these statistics would be greatly increased if there were any practical method of ascertaining the duration of disability and amount of financial assistance paid on account of each accident. There is no such means however, and it is questionable whether any can be devised that will work satisfactorily; even in Germany, where, under the industrial insurance system every injury becomes automatically a matter of official record because of its forming the basis of a claim for compensation, the duration of disability and the amount of compensation paid, is reported only by averages, based on the experiences of periods of five years.

Summary Table No. 1, which follows, shows for all the industrial groups combined, the number of accidents productive of major injuries that occurred during the twelve months, and these are divided under headings which show as clearly as possible the various agencies and circumstances connected with, or responsible for their having occurred. The table shows the total number whose injuries were attributed to each of these specified causes, and also the number whose injuries resulted in death.

Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Causes of Accidents that Occurred During the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1912.

SUMMARY TABLE No. 1.—Including all Industrial Groups.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT.	Number killed or who died of injuries.	Number seriously injured.	Total number killed and seriously injured.
Engines, working machinery and power transmission apparatus	12	154	166
Elevators, derricks, cranes and other lifting apparatus	12	41	53
Steam boilers, steam piping, explosions, etc	8	39	47
Explosive material—explosions of powder, dynamite, etc	7	16	23
Inflammable and acid materials, gases, vapors, etc	6	25	31
Collapse and downfall of material	25	169	194
Falls from ladders, scaffolds, trestles, buildings, etc	36	144	180
Loading and unloading freight and other material by hand	3	20	23
Vehicles, falls from, run over, run down by, wagons, trucks, cars, etc	11	51	62
Hand tools, hammers, wrenches, hand working machinery, etc	1	22	23
Collapse of excavations, caissons, fall of material in mines, trenches, etc	18	17	35
Contact with electric apparatus, live wires, third rails, etc	18	12	30
Woodworking machinery, circular and band saws, shapers, etc	1	19	20
Metal shaping machinery, steam hammers, hand forgings	..	15	15
Falls into fly-wheel pits, or on workshop floors	..	18	18
Molton metal, spilling of, falling into, etc., burns from other causes	..	29	29
Falls into oil tanks, tubs of boiling water, dyes, chemicals, etc	2	9	11
Water transportation, falls from boats, vessels, docks, etc	20	8	28
Bursting of emery wheels, flying pieces of metal, etc	6	26	32
Collapse of scaffolds, ladders, buildings, trestles, etc	13	54	67
Falls from chimneys, smokestacks, tanks, etc	2	12	14
Contact with electrically charged body of fellow workman	2	..	2
Falls through breaking of electric wire poles	2	12	14
Material out of place	1	1	2
Railway operation, run over, struck by, or falls from locomotives, cars, etc	76	89	165
Railway operation, crushed between cars or under wheels while coupling	2	4	6
Railway operation, struck by overhead bridges or other railroad structures	23	29	52
Railway operation, frogs, switches, turn-tables, etc	2	4	6
Railway operation, stepping on or off locomotives, or cars	2	9	11
Railway operation, derailed cars	5	5	10
Railway operation, collisions	6	16	22
Railway operation, projecting or flying material from passing trains	1	2	3
All other causes	..	20	20
Totals	325	1,095	1,420

The above table is, as before stated, a summary of the major accidents for the six occupational groups, classified according to causes by which they were brought about; the total is shown to have been 1,420, of which number 325, 22.9 per cent resulted in death either at the time the accident or shortly thereafter. The

strict care exercised in classifying injuries so as to exclude from this table all that were not really serious, so far as their character could be determined by the particulars reported, is clearly shown by this large proportion of fatalities, which is however, 7.5 per cent less than that of the preceeding twelve months. By far the greater number of accidents resulting in death or disability of extended duration, is chargeable to the operation of steam railroads. The total number reported for the various ramifications of this occupation is 295, of which 117, or a small fraction less than 40 per cent were fatal. More than half of these accidents—fatal and non-fatal, are charged to "struck by, or falls from locomotives, cars, etc.;" "struck by overhead bridges" and other railroad structures, derailed cars, and collisions. A much larger number of accidental injuries (2,400) is reported by the railroads but there is no means of determining how many of these occurred in New Jersey.

"Collapse and downfall of material," with 194 accidents and 25 fatalities is second in importance to railroad operation, and a close third in responsibility for casualties is "falls from ladders, scaffolds, trestles, buildings, etc.," with 180 accidents, 36 of which resulted in death. "Collapse of excavation," "falls of material in mines, caissons, trenches, etc.," were collectively responsible for 35 accidents, 18 of which resulted in death. "Contact with electrical apparatus, live wires, third rails, etc.," caused 30 accidents, 18 of them fatal; "collapse of scaffolds, ladders, buildings, trestles, etc.," caused 13 deaths and 54 less serious injuries. Other causes productive of many casualties are: "Engines, working machinery, and power transmission apparatus" 166 injuries, 16 deaths; "elevators, cranes, derricks, and other lifting apparatus," 53 injured, 12 deaths; falls from, or run down by wagons, trucks, or other vehicles, 62 injuries, 11 deaths. The highest proportion of deaths to accidents is in "water transportation" with 20 deaths out of 28 reported as falling from docks, vessels, etc.

An examination of the long column of "causes of accidents" will show many that should not occur as protection against them is provided by laws of the State; others again are urgently suggestive of the fact that there are large numbers of wage earners who are still without, although sadly in need of that protection. Conspicuous among these are the miners of Morris and Sussex counties, tunnelmen and other excavators, building trades,

and electrical workmen, all of whom contributed largely to the year's list of fatalities, mainly in consequence of defects in the appliances which they severally used. Collectively, these occupations are responsible for 520 accidents during the year, 111 of which resulted in death. Intelligent inspection under state authority, of the conditions under which such work is performed would certainly bring about a reduction in the awful list of casualties furnished annually by these industries.

The above table as a whole, affords a very comprehensive view of the various appliances, conditions and circumstances with which the fatal, and non-fatal but serious accidents of the entire year were in some way associated.

Table No. 1 (a) which follows, is another summary of major accidents classified according to occupational groups, and showing for each group, the number injured and the character and bodily location of the injuries.

Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Results of Accidents that Occurred During the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1912.

SUMMARY TABLE No. 1 (a)—Including all Industrial Groups.

RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS.	Factories and Workshops.	Building and construction.	Transportation.	Tunnelmen, Miners, Excavators and other Laborers.	Linemen and other Electrical Workers.	Unclassified.	Total.
Fatal at time of injury or shortly after..	66	44	123	26	22	44	325
Both legs amputated	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
One leg amputated	1	..	10	2	..	..	13
One arm amputated	12	..	1	..	..	2	15
One hand amputated	9	..	2	..	..	..	11
One hand amputated and one hand crushed	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
One foot amputated	3	..	1	..	..	..	4
One or more fingers amputated	61	2	9	..	..	7	79
One thumb amputated	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
One or more toes amputated	7	2	..	1	..	..	10
Skull fractured	10	12	5	..	..	4	31
Skull fractured and one leg broken	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Skull fractured and back broken	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Skull fractured, ribs and collar bone broken	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Skull fractured, both jaws and nose broken	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Skull and jaw bone fractured, both eyes burned	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Skull fractured and leg severed	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Skull fractured and body burned	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Skull fractured and scalp torn from head	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Skull fractured and injured internally	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Spine fractured	..	3	4	..	..	1	8
Spine fractured and one shoulder dislocated	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Both arms broken	..	1	1	..	..	1	3

SUMMARY TABLE No. 1 (a)—(Continued).

RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS.	Factories and Workshops.	Building and construction.	Transportation.	Tunnelmen, Miners, Excavators and other Laborers.	Linemen and other Electrical Workers.	Unclassified.	Total.
Both arms, one leg and hip broken	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
One arm broken	18	7	6	2	1	4	38
One arm and one leg broken	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
One arm and one or more ribs broken	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
One arm and one shoulder broken	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
One arm and both legs broken	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
One arm and jaw bone broken	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Both arms and jaw bone broken	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
One arm and nose broken	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
One arm broken and crushed	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
One arm broken and internal injuries	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Both legs broken	2	1	5	1	..	2	11
Both legs, one arm and several ribs broken	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Both legs broken and internal injuries	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
One leg broken	33	23	23	3	1	18	101
One leg and back broken	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
One leg and wrist broken, hip dislocated	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
One leg and one wrist broken	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
One leg and one ankle broken	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
One leg and several ribs broken	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
One leg and nose broken	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
One leg and jaw bone broken	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
One leg broken and ear severed	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
One leg broken and hip dislocated	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
One leg broken and knee dislocated	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
One leg broken and foot crushed	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
One leg broken and concussion of brain	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
One leg broken and internal injuries	..	2	1	..	..	1	4
One or more ribs broken	13	8	9	2	..	5	37
One or more ribs and wrist broken	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Ribs and wrist broken, hip dislocated	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Ribs and thigh broken	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ribs broken and internal injuries	2	6	..	..	1	1	10
Collar bone broken	1	1	2	..	..	4	8
Collar bone and one elbow broken	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Collar bone broken and concussion of brain	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Collar bone broken and internal injuries	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
One hip broken	5	2	..	..	..	2	9
One hip, wrist and nose broken	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Both wrists broken	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
One wrist broken	..	5	..	..	..	1	6
One wrist and one elbow broken	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
One wrist broken and back sprained	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
One shoulder blade broken	..	..	2	..	..	2	4
One thigh broken	..	3	3	..	..	..	6
Jaw bone broken	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Nose broken	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
One kneecap broken	3	2	1	..	..	3	9
Both ankles broken	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
One ankle broken	7	..	1	1	1	3	13
One or more fingers broken	4	..	..	1	..	2	7
One or more toes broken	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
One ankle dislocated	2	2	..	..	1	..	5
One arm and one leg dislocated	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
One shoulder dislocated	1	1	1	..	..	1	4
One hip dislocated	1	..	1	.	1	..	3
One wrist dislocated	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Both hands crushed	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Body crushed	4	..	13	2	..	2	21
Both legs crushed	..	..	2	..	..	2	4
Both legs and one arm crushed	..	1	..	..	..	..	1

SUMMARY TABLE No. 1 (a)—(Continued).

RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS.	Factories and Workshops.	Building and construction.	Transportation.	Tunnelmen, Miners, Excavators and other Laborers.	Linemen and other Electrical Workers.	Unclassified.	Total.
One leg crushed	2	..	3	..	..	1	6
One arm crushed	2	..	3	..	..	..	5
One hand crushed	9	..	4	..	..	..	13
One foot crushed	18	..	12	1	..	8	39
Chin crushed	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
One ankle crushed	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
One or more fingers crushed	13	..	6	..	..	1	20
One or more toes crushed	2	..	..	2	1	2	7
Fingers blown off, face and body burned	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Both legs lacerated	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
One leg lacerated	4	1	1	..	..	4	10
One arm lacerated	7	..	..	1	..	2	10
One hand lacerated	9	..	3	1	..	..	13
One thigh lacerated	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Face lacerated	9	1	3	..	..	2	15
Scalp lacerated	9	4	..	..	..	2	15
Scalp torn from head	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
One foot lacerated	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Head lacerated	4	8	17	..	..	5	34
Face and scalp lacerated	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
One or more fingers lacerated	9	1	..	..	..	..	10
Chest, arms and legs lacerated	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Side lacerated	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Body lacerated	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Face and hands lacerated	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ear split or severed	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Head and body burned by fire or acid. .	19	..	..	1	..	..	20
Body, hands and legs burned by fire or acid	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Face burned by fire or acid	2	4	..	..	..	4	10
Face and both hands burned by fire	1	..	4	1	..	..	6
Body burned by fire	2	4	..	..	2	4	12
Both legs burned by fire	2	..	1	..	..	..	3
Both arms burned by fire	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
One arm burned by fire	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
One hand burned by fire	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
One foot burned by fire	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Both arms and face burned by live wire.	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
One hand burned by live wire	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Body scalded by hot water or steam	13	..	9	..	..	4	26
Both feet scalded	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
One foot scalded	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Both arms and legs scalded	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Head injured	4	3	..	2	..	..	9
Head and body injured	4	..	..	..	..	8	12
Head and shoulders injured	..	12	20	..	..	..	32
Back injured	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
One knee injured	1	..	1	..	..	1	3
Both legs and ankles sprained	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Both ankles and one wrist sprained	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Back sprained	2	..	3	..	..	..	5
One eye injured	6	1	..	..	..	..	7
Eyesight wholly or partly destroyed	7	3	4	..	..	..	14
Concussion of brain	..	3	4	..	..	3	10
Body bruised	8	14	20	3	2	4	51
Partially asphyxiated	..	..	..	3	..	2	5
Blood poisoning following injury	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Paralysis following injury	..	2	..	..	..	1	3
Spinal injuries	..	7	..	3	..	2	12
Internal injuries	4	7	12	..	3	6	32
Otherwise seriously injured	4	8	10	1	1	2	26
Total number of major injuries..	513	225	377	63	51	191	1,420

The above table shows in concise and simple form the character of the injuries suffered as a result of major accidents in each and all of the six occupational groups. The classification by character of injuries is shown on the parallel lines, and that by industrial groups, on the upright columns. The "results of accidents," or descriptions of injuries, are entered on the table in the order of their apparent seriousness and the degree of disability which they are likely to cause. Naturally, therefore, the fatalities, of which there was an aggregate total of 325 is the first on the list. Of this number, 66, or 20.3 per cent, occurred in the "factory and workshop" group; 44, or 13.5 per cent in "building and construction;" 123, or 37.8 per cent. in steam railroad "transportation;" 26, or 8.0 per cent. in tunneling, mining, excavation, etc.; 22, or 6.9 per cent in "linemen and other electrical workers;" and in "unclassified" occupations, 44, or 13.5 per cent. Broken legs and arms, of which there were respectively, 132 and 52 cases, were the injuries suffered by the greatest number. One victim had both legs amputated; 13 lost one leg; 15 lost one arm; and there were eleven cases requiring the amputation of one hand. Seventy-nine wage earners—61 of them employed in "factories and workshops," suffered the loss of one or more fingers; ten lost one or more toes; and 31 suffered fractures of the skull, the final results of which were not known at the end of the twelve months covered by this record, but as such injuries are usually fatal, it is reasonable to assume that a large proportion of these finally resulted in death. In a large number of cases, broken legs and arms were accompanied by other, and scarcely less disabling bodily injuries. Three men had both arms broken; one had both arms, one leg, and the hip of the other broken; 11 had both legs broken; and 1 had both legs, one arm, and several ribs broken. It seems unnecessary to further particularize the toll of suffering exacted from labor through the year's operation of industry; the table itself presents a much clearer analysis of the grim record than could be made in any other way.

The table shows a total of 143 separate or combination varieties of injuries as having been sustained by the victims of industrial accidents, and the number included under each variety is given, as before explained, for each occupational group separately; the totals as shown by the table are as follows: For all industrial groups, 1,420; for factories and workshops, 153, or

36.1 per cent of the aggregate total; for building and construction, 225, or 15.8 per cent of the total; for tunneling, mining, etc., 63, or 4.4 per cent of the total; for "linemen and other electrical occupations," 51, or 3.6 per cent of the total; for "transportation," 337, or 23.7 per cent of the total; and for the "unclassified" group, 191, or 13.4 per cent of the total.

The long and varied list of injuries sustained by wage earners during the past year, should prove a strong incentive to a more general installation of safety devices wherever possible. In Germany and most European countries, the use of such devices being compulsory, the proportion of serious accidents to the number of persons employed and the volume of products, is far less than in the United States, and yet these devices are as accessible to our employers as they are to those abroad. "The American Museum of Safety," one of the noblest of really humanitarian institutions, maintains at 29 West 39th street, New York City, a fine exhibit of such devices to which it is constantly endeavoring to attract the attention of employers. The aim of the museum is, as stated by the director, Dr. H. W. Tolman, "to further the means and methods of improving the safety, hygiene, and welfare of the workers in every private and public manufacturing plant and factory, to study, test and advance means for the prevention of accidents, to improve the conditions of the workers, publish the results obtained, etc." The museum has done, and is doing most excellent work in conserving human life and health by educating capital and labor in the necessity of, and advantages to be obtained by the close study and use of safety devices, hygienic and sanitary apparatus, and industrial betterment work.

The foregoing summary tables (No. 1 and 1a) show, as already explained, the causes of conditions under which the accidents occured for all occupations, and also the character of the physical injuries which resulted from them. The tables that follow present the same data in precisely the same form for each of the occupational groups into which the presentation is divided. The reason for this apparent repitition of data, is that the character of accidents which occured in each of the particular industrial groups, may be brought out with all possible distinctiveness and emphasis. These tables appear in the following order:

1st. Table No. 2, and 2 (a), factory and workshops industries.

2nd. Table No. 3, and 3 (a), building and construction industries.

3rd. Table No. 4, and 4 (a), transportation by steam and electric roads and by water.

4th. Table No. 5, and 5 (a), tunnels, excavations, mines, trenches, etc.

5th. Table No. 6, and 6 (a), linemen and electrical workers.

6th. Table No. 7, and 7 (a), unclassified occupations.

Following these are three tables containing a record of the accidents which resulted in only "minor" injuries, classified like the others, so as to show the number that occurred in each occupational group, the causes or circumstances under which they occurred, and the bodily location of the injuries suffered. A recapitulation of the data relating to both classes of injuries—major and minor, is given below.

Major and Minor Accidents, by Occupational Groups.

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Accidents that Caused:			Total No. Killed and Injured.
	Death.	Major Injuries.	Minor Injuries.	
Factory and workshop operatives	66	447	188	701
Building and construction workmen	44	181	68	293
Transportation employes	123	254	77	454
Tunnelmen, miners, excavators, etc	26	37	7	70
Linemen and other electrical workers	22	29	12	63
Unclassified wage earners	44	147	71	262
Totals	325	1,095	423	1,843

As shown by the above summary, the total number of wage earners who suffered "major" and "minor" injuries during the year was 1,843; of these 701, or 38.0 per cent of the total, occurred in the "factory and workshop" group; 454, or 24.7 per cent occurred among "transportation employes;" 293, or 15.9 per cent occurred among "building and construction workmen;" 262 or 14.2 per cent among "unclassified wage earners," 70, or 3.8 per cent among "tunnelmen, miners, excavators, etc.;" and 63, or 3.4 per cent among "linemen and other electrical workers." In the proportion of fatalities resulting from the actual number of accidents—major and minor, that occurred, "tunnelmen, miners, excavators, etc.," leads with 37.1 per cent; following in the order in which they approach this percentage, is "linemen, and other electrical workers," 34.9 per cent; "transportation," 27.0

per cent; "unclassified," 16.8 per cent; "building and construction," 15.0 per cent; and "factory and workshops," 9.4 per cent.

The totals appearing on the above table show that of the 1,843 accidents, 325, or 17.6 per cent of the total, resulted in death; 1,095, or 59.4 per cent of the total, resulted in "major" injuries, 425, or 23.0 per cent of the total resulted in "minor" injuries.

Placing the average number of factory and workshop operatives in New Jersey during the year at 315,000, the 701 injured is found to be slightly over 0.22 per cent of this total; in other words, for every 1,000 persons so employed, a small fraction more than two were injured during the year. The number of persons employed in the "building and construction" trades is approximately 60,000; the 293 persons injured is therefore a small fraction less than 0.49 per cent of the total, which would be only a slight fraction less than 5 persons injured for every 1,000 employed. The average number of wage earners employed on the steam railroads of New Jersey, whose duties are performed in whole or in part within the geographical limits of the State, is 45,000; of these about 24,000 are of the classes of labor to which practically all accidents are limited, that is to say, engineers, foremen, brakemen, switchmen, yardmen, trackmen, repair gangs and others having to do with the movement of trains, and roadway maintenance. The number of accidents reported, fatal, serious, and minor, is 454, or slightly below 1.9 per cent of the total force employed in these various duties, which means that for every 1,000 of these men, 19 were more or less seriously injured during the year while performing their customary duties, which is the same ratio as that shown by the records of last year. When the fact is considered that on the entire railroad system of the United States, the annual casualties among these classes of railroad employes, is almost four times greater than the above ratio, due credit should be given for the care with which railroad operations are conducted here.

There being no accurate data available regarding the number of persons employed in the two remaining occupational groups, no statement of their accident ratio can be made.

For the twelve months ending September 30th, 1911, the compilation of industrial accidents showed a total of 1,856, of which number, 340 resulted in death, and for the twelve months ending September 30th, 1912, the total number is 1,843, of which 325 resulted in death. A reduction of 13 in the total number of acci-

dents, and 15 in the number of deaths, is therefore shown in 1912, as compared with 1911. The remarkable closeness of these totals speaks well for the accuracy of the system under which the accident data is obtained and classified, and indicates also the steady operation of certain accidents producing factors that are really inherent in all occupations.

The statistics of accidents for each of the six occupational groups are given separately in the tables that follow; the forms being precisely the same as those of the preceeding summaries—that is to say, two tables for each industrial group, one showing the causes through which the accidents were brought about, and the other the character of the injuries sustained. Both the causes and consequences of these accidents are so clearly shown on the tables as to require no further comment.

Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Causes of Accidents by Industry Groups for the Twelve Months Ending Sept. 30, 1912.

TABLE No. 2.—Factories and Workshops.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS.	Number killed or who died of injuries.	Number seriously injured.	Total number killed and injured.
Engines, working machinery and power transmission apparatus	11	137	148
Elevators, derricks, cranes and other lifting apparatus	10	27	37
Steam boilers, steam piping, explosions, etc	4	18	22
Explosive material—explosion of powder, dynamite, etc	6	8	14
Inflammable and acid materials, gases, vapors, etc	6	18	24
Collapse and downfall of material	6	79	85
Collapse of scaffolds, ladders, buildings, trestles, etc	2	2	4
Falls from ladders, scaffolds, buildings, trestles, etc	6	37	43
Loading and unloading material, freight, etc	1	1	2
Vehicles—falls from, run over, run down by wagons, trucks, cars, etc	2	5	7
Railway operations—run over, falls from, struck by locomotives, cars, trains, etc	3	4	7
Hand tools—hammers, wrenches, axes, etc., hand worked machinery, etc.	..	11	11
Collapse of exacavations, fall of material in mines, tunnels, trenches, sewers, etc	1	2	3
Contact with electric apparatus, live wires, etc	..	2	2
Woodworking machinery, circular and band saws, shapers, etc.	..	17	17
Metal shaping machinery, steam hammers, hand forging, etc.	..	15	15
Falls into flywheel pits, or on workshop floors	..	16	16
Molten metal, spilling of, falling into, etc., burns from other causes	..	24	24
Falls into tanks, or tubs of boiling water, dyes, chemicals, etc.	2	5	7
Water transportation, falls from boats, vessels docks, etc.	1	..	1
Bursting of emery wheels, flying pieces of metal, etc	5	17	22
All other causes	..	2	2
Totals	66	447	513

Summary of Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Character of Injuries by Industry Groups for the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1912.

TABLE No. 2 (a)—Factories and Workshops.

RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS.	Number Injured.
Fatal at time of accident or shortly after	66
One leg amputated	1
One arm amputated	12
One hand amputated	9
One foot amputated	3
One or more fingers amputated	61
One thumb amputated	5
One or more toes amputated	7
Skull fractured	10
Skull fractured and back broken	1
Skull fractured, both jaws and nose broken	1
Skull and jaw bone fractured, both eyes burned	1
Skull fractured and body burned	1
Skull fractured and injured internally	1
One arm broken	18
One arm and one leg broken	1
One arm broken and crushed	1
Both legs broken	2
One leg broken	33
One leg and back broken	1
One leg and jaw bone broken	1
One leg broken and ear severed	1
One leg broken and hip dislocated	1
One leg broken and knee dislocated	1
One or more ribs broken	13
Ribs and thigh broken	1
Ribs broken and internal injuries	2
Collar bone broken	1
Collar bone broken and internal injuries	1
One hip broken	5
One wrist and one elbow broken	1
One wrist broken and back sprained	1
One knee cap broken	3
Both ankles broken	1
One ankle broken	7
One ankle dislocated	2
One arm and one leg dislocated	1
One shoulder dislocated	1
One hip dislocated	1
One wrist dislocated	1
One or more fingers broken	4
One or more toes broken	4
Both hands crushed	1
Body crushed	4
One leg crushed	2
One arm crushed	2
One hand crushed	9
One foot crushed	18
One or more fingers crushed	13
One or more toes crushed	2
Fingers blown off, face and body burned	1
Both legs lacerated	2

TABLE No. 2 (a)—(Continued).

RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS.	Number Injured.
One leg lacerated	4
One arm lacerated	7
One hand lacerated	9
One thigh lacerated	2
Face lacerated	9
Scalp lacerated	9
Scalp torn from head	3
Head lacerated	4
One foot lacerated	1
Face and scalp lacerated	1
One or more fingers lacerated	9
Chest, arms and legs lacerated	1
Side lacerated	1
Body lacerated	2
Face and hands lacerated	1
Head and body burned by fire or acid	19
Body, hands and legs burned by fire or acid	3
Face burned by fire	2
Face and both hands burned by fire	1
Body burned by fire	2
Both legs burned by fire	2
Both arms burned by fire	5
One arm burned by fire	3
One hand burned by fire	3
One foot burned by fire	3
Body scalded by hot water or steam	13
Both feet scalded	2
One foot scalded	1
Both arms and legs scalded	1
Head injured	4
Head and body injured	4
Back injured	4
One knee injured	1
Back sprained	2
One eye injured	6
Eyesight wholly or partly destroyed	7
Body bruised	8
Blood poisoning following injury	2
Ear split or severed	1
Internal injuries	4
Otherwise seriously injured	4
Total number of minor injuries	513

Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Causes of Accidents by Industry Groups for the Twelve Months Ending Sept. 30, 1912.

TABLE No. 3.—Building and Construction.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS.	Number killed or who died of injuries.	Number seriously injured.	Total number killed and injured.
Falls from scaffolds, ladders, buildings, etc	25	85	110
Elevators, cranes, hoists and other lifting apparatus	..	3	3
Collapse of buildings, scaffolds, ladders, etc	8	42	50
Downfall of material	6	30	36
Run down by train	2	..	2
Hand tools, hammers, chisels, wrenches, etc	1	1	2
Falls from chimneys, smokestacks, tanks, etc	2	3	5
Engines, working machinery and power transmission apparatus	..	4	4
Explosive material—explosions of powder, dynamite, etc	..	5	5
Woodworking machinery, circular and band saws, shapers, etc	..	1	1
Falls into oil tanks, tubs of boiling water, dyes, chemicals, etc	..	3	3
Bursting of emery wheels, flying pieces of metal, etc	..	2	2
Railway operation, run over, struck by, or falls from locomotives, cars, etc	..	1	1
All other causes	..	1	1
Totals	44	181	225

Summary of Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Character of Injuries by Industry Groups for the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1912.

TABLE No. 3 (a)—Building and Construction Workmen.

RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS.	Number Injured.
Fatal at time of accident or shortly after	44
One or more fingers amputated	2
One or more toes amputated	2
Skull fractured	12
Skull fractured and one leg broken	1
Spine fractured	3
Spine fractured and one shoulder dislocated	1
Both arms broken	1
One arm broken	7
One arm and one or more ribs broken	1
One arm and both legs broken	1
Both arms and jaw bone broken	1
One arm broken and internal injuries	1
Both legs broken	1
One leg broken	23
One leg and one ankle broken	1
One leg and several ribs broken	1
One leg and nose broken	1
One leg broken and internal injuries	2
One or more ribs broken	8
One or more ribs and wrist broken	1

TABLE No. 3 (a)—(Continued).

RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS.	Number Injured.
Ribs broken and internal injuries	6
Collar bone broken	1
Collar bone and one elbow broken	1
One hip broken	2
One hip, wrist and nose broken	1
One wrist broken	5
Both wrists broken	1
One thigh broken	3
One knee cap broken	2
One ankle dislocated	2
One shoulder dislocated	1
Both legs and one arm crushed	1
Chin crushed	1
One leg lacerated	1
Face lacerated	1
Scalp lacerated	4
Head lacerated	8
One or more fingers lacerated	1
Face burned by fire or acid	4
Body burned by fire or acid	4
Head injured	3
Head and shoulders injured	12
One eye injured	1
Eyesight wholly or partly destroyed	3
Concussion of brain	3
Body bruised	14
Paralysis following injury	2
Spinal injury	7
Internal injuries	7
Otherwise seriously injured	8
Total number of major injuries	225

Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Causes of Accidents by Industry Groups for the Twelve Months Ending Sept. 30, 1912.

TABLE No. 4.—Transportation by Steam and Electric Roads, and by Water.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS.	Number killed or who died of injuries.	Number seriously injured.	Total number killed and injured.
Falls from engines or trains while in motion	13	54	67
Falls from bridges, trestles, etc., into ash pits, etc	2	5	7
Falls from scaffolds, ladders, buildings, etc	..	2	2
Caught between moving cars and platforms	2	4	6
Collapse and downfall of material	..	21	21
Collapse of trestles, ladders, scaffolds, etc	3	9	12
Inflammable material, explosions of	..	4	4
Run over or struck by locomotives, trains, cars, etc	51	28	79
Crushed between cars, or under wheel while coupling	23	29	52
Explosions of boilers, steam pipes, etc	2	12	14
Struck by overhead bridges, or other parts of road structure	2	4	6

TABLE No. 4.—(Continued).

CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS.	Number killed or who died of injuries.	Number seriously injured.	Total number killed and injured.
Caught in frogs or switches handling turntables	1	3	4
Stepping on or off engines or cars	2	9	11
Running machinery, power transmission apparatus	..	6	6
Derailed cars	5	5	10
Collisions	6	16	22
Run down by moving cars or other vehicles (trolley employes)	3	7	10
Flying or projecting material from passing trains	..	2	2
Misplaced switches, laying rails	1	1	2
Common tools, wrenches, hammers, etc	..	5	5
Derricks, elevators, hoisting apparatus, etc	1	4	5
Contact with live wire	1	..	1
Loading and unloading freight and other material by hand	1	10	11
Bursting of emery wheel, flying pieces of metal, etc	..	6	6
Water transportation—falls from vessels or docks into water	3	1	4
Struck by recoil of cable	1	1	2
Other causes	..	6	6
Totals	123	254	377

Summary of Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Character of Injuries by Industry Groups for the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1912.

TABLE No. 4 (a)—Transportation Employes.

RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS.	Number Injured.
Fatal at time of injury or shortly after	123
Both legs amputated	1
One leg amputated	10
One arm amputated	1
One hand amputated	2
One foot amputated	1
One or more fingers amputated	9
Skull fractured	5
Skull fractured and leg severed	1
Spine fractured	4
Both arms broken	1
One arm broken	6
One arm and one shoulder broken	1
One arm and nose broken	1
Both legs broken	5
Both legs broken and internal injuries	1
One leg broken	23
One leg and one wrist broken	1
One leg broken and foot crushed	1
One leg broken and concussion of brain	1
One leg broken and internal injuries	1
One or more ribs broken	9
Collar bone broken	2
One shoulder blade broken	2
One shoulder blade dislocated	1
One thigh broken	3
Jaw bone broken	1

TABLE No. 4 (a)—Continued.

RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS.	Number Injured.
Nose broken	1
One kneecap broken	1
One ankle broken	1
One hip dislocated	1
Body crushed	13
Both legs crushed	2
One leg crushed	3
One arm crushed	3
One hand crushed	4
One foot crushed	12
One or more fingers crushed	6
One leg lacerated	1
One hand lacerated	3
Face lacerated	3
Head lacerated	17
Face and both hands burned by fire	4
Both legs burned by fire	1
Body scalded by hot water or steam	9
Head and shoulders injured	20
One knee injured	1
Back sprained	3
Eyesight wholly or partly destroyed	4
Concussion of brain	4
Body bruised	20
Internal injuries	12
Ear severed	1
Otherwise seriously injured	10
Total number of major injuries	377

Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Causes of Accidents by Industry Groups for the Twelve Months Ending Sept. 30, 1912.

TABLE No. 5.—Tunnelmen, Excavators, Miners, Trench Diggers, etc.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS.	Number killed or who died of injuries.	Number seriously injured.	Total number killed and injured.
Collapse of caissons, trenches, excavations, etc.	16	13	29
Elevators, cranes, derricks, chutes, etc.	1	1	2
Railway operation, run down by engines, trains, cars, etc.	1	..	1
Falls into trenches, excavations, shafts, etc.	1	2	3
Collapse or downfall of material	5	8	13
Explosive material—explosions of powder, dynamite, etc.	..	3	3
Inflammable—hot and acid materials, vapors, gases, etc.	..	1	1
Defective appliances, tools, etc.	..	1	1
Engines, working machinery, etc.	..	1	1
Run down by steam roller	1	..	1
Loading and unloading cars, etc.	..	1	1
Steam boilers, steam piping, explosions, etc.	..	5	5
Flying or projecting material from passing trains	1	..	1
Other causes	..	1	1
Totals	26	37	63

Summary of Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Character of Injuries by Industry Groups for the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1912.

TABLE No. 5 (a)—Tunnelmen, Miners, Excavators and Other Outside Laborers.

RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS.	Number Injured.
Fatal at time of injury or shortly after	26
One leg amputated	2
One or more toes amputated	1
Both arms, one leg and hip broken	1
One arm broken	2
One arm and one leg broken	1
Both legs broken	1
One leg broken	3
One leg and wrist broken, hip dislocated	1
One or more ribs broken	2
One ankle broken	1
One or more fingers broken	1
Body crushed	2
One foot crushed	1
One or more toes crushed	2
One arm lacerated	1
One hand lacerated	1
Head and body burned by fire or acid	1
Face and both hands burned by fire	1
Head injured	2
Body bruised	3
Partially asphyxiated	3
Spinal injuries	3
Otherwise seriously injured	1
Total number of major injuries	63

Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Causes of Accidents by Industry Groups for the Twelve Months Ending Sept. 30, 1912.

TABLE No. 6.—Linemen and Other Electrical Workers.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS.	Number killed or who died of injuries.	Number seriously injured.	Total number killed and injured.
Elevators, derricks, cranes and other lifting apparatus	..	1	1
Collapse and downfall of material	1	2	3
Falls from ladders, scaffolds, buildings, etc.	..	1	1
Hand tools, hammers, wrenches, etc.	..	2	2
Contact with live wires on poles and otherwise	14	10	24
Falls from and breaking of poles	2	12	14
Collapse of scaffolds, ladders, buildings, etc.	..	1	1
Contact with electrically charged body of fellow-workman.	2	..	2
Material out of place	1	..	1
Contact with testing switch	2	..	2
Totals	22	29	51

Summary of Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Character of Injuries by Industry Groups for the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1912.

TABLE No. 6 (a)—Linemen and Other Electrical Workers.

RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS.	Number Injured.
Fatal at time of injury or shortly after	22
One arm broken	1
One arm and jaw bone broken	1
One leg broken	1
Ribs broken and internal injuries	1
One ankle broken	1
One ankle dislocated	1
One hip dislocated	1
One ankle crushed	1
One or more toes crushed	1
Body burned by fire	2
Both arms and face burned by live wire	4
One hand burned by live wire	6
Both legs and ankles sprained	1
Both ankles and one wrist sprained	1
Body bruised	2
Internal injuries	3
Otherwise seriously injured	1
Total number of major injuries	51

Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Causes of Accidents by Industry Groups for the Twelve Months Ending Sept. 30, 1912.

TABLE No. 7.—Unclassified Occupations.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS.	Number killed or who died of injuries.	Number seriously injured.	Total number killed and injured.
Engines, working machinery, power transmission apparatus	1	6	7
Elevators, hoists, cranes, derricks and other lifting apparatus	..	5	5
Steam boilers, steam piping, explosions, of, etc.	2	4	6
Explosive material—explosions of powder, dynamite, etc.	1	..	1
Inflammable hot and acid materials, gases, vapors, etc.	..	6	6
Collapse and downfall of material, buildings, etc.	7	29	36
Falls from ladders, scaffolds, trestles, buildings, etc.	3	15	18
Loading and unloading freight and other material by hand	1	8	9
Vehicles—falls from, run over or run down by, collisions with trucks, cars, etc.	5	37	42
Hand tools, hammers, wrenches, hand working machinery, etc.	..	2	2
Contact with electric apparatus, live wires, etc.	1	..	1
Woodworking machinery—circular and band saws, shapers, etc.	1	1	2
Falls into fly-pits or on workshop floors	..	2	2
Molten metal, spilling of, falling into, etc., burns from other causes	..	4	4
Falls into oil tanks, tubs of boiling water, dyes, chemicals, etc.	..	1	1
Water transportation—falls from vessels or docks into water	16	7	23
Falls from chimneys, smokestacks, tanks, etc.	..	4	4
Railway operations—run over, struck by, and falls from trains, engines, cars, etc.	6	2	8
Run down by steam roller	..	2	2
Other causes	..	12	12
Totals	44	147	191

Summary of Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Character of Injuries by Industry Groups for the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1912.

TABLE No. 7 (a)—Workmen in Unclassified Occupations.

RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS.	Number Injured.
Fatal at time of injury or shortly after	44
One arm amputated	2
One hand amputated and one hand crushed	1
One or more fingers amputated	7
Skull fractured	4
Skull fractured, ribs and collar bone broken	2
Skull fractured and scalp torn from head	1
Spine fractured	1
Both arms broken	1
One arm broken	4
Both legs broken	2
Both legs, one arm and several ribs broken	1
One leg broken	18
One leg and one ankle broken	1
One leg broken and hip dislocated	1
One leg broken and internal injuries	1
One or more ribs broken	5
Ribs and wrist broken, hip dislocated	1
Ribs broken and internal injuries	1
Collar bone broken	4
Collar bone broken and concussion of brain	1
One hip broken	2
One wrist broken	1
One shoulder blade broken	2
Nose broken	1
One kneecap broken	3
One ankle broken	3
One shoulder dislocated	1
One or more fingers broken	2
Body crushed	2
Both legs crushed	2
One leg crushed	1
One foot crushed	3
One ankle crushed	1
One or more fingers crushed	1
One or more toes crushed	2
One leg lacerated	4
One arm lacerated	2
Face lacerated	2
Scalp lacerated	2
Head lacerated	5
Face burned by fire	4
Body burned by fire	4
Body scalded by hot water or steam	4
Head and body injured	8
One knee injured	1
Concussion of brain	3
Body bruised	4
Partially asphyxiated	2
Paralysis following injury	1
Spinal injuries	2
Internal injuries	6
Otherwise seriously injured	2
Total number of major injuries	191

Minor Accidents by Industry Classification.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION.	Number.
Factories and workshops	188
Building and construction	68
Transportation	77
Tunnelmen, miners, excavators and other laborers	7
Linemen and other electrical workers	12
Unclassified	71
Total	423

Minor Accidents. Classification According to Bodily Location of Injury.

INJURIES TO.	Number Injured.
Hands	96
Body	67
Head	65
Feet	43
Legs	25
Arms	13
Shock	7
Back	25
Shoulder	13
Internal injuries (including partial asphyxiation by gas)	11
Eyes	10
Hands and face	13
Legs and arms	7
Stomach	3
Side	8
Other injuries	17
Total	423

Minor Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Causes of Accidents by Industry Groups for the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1912.

ALL INDUSTRIES.

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS.	Factories and Workshops.	Building and Construction.	Transportation.	Tunnelmen, Miners, Excavators, Etc.	Linemen and Other Electrical Workers.	Unclassified.	Total.
Engines, working machinery and power transmission apparatus	44	..	4	..	..	..	48
Elevators, derricks, cranes, hoists and other lifting apparatus	10	..	..	..	..	1	11
Steam Boilers, steam piping, boiling water, explosions, etc.	2	..	1	..	..	..	3
Explosive material—explosions of powder, dynamite, etc.	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Inflammable and acid materials, gases, vapors, etc.	5	..	..	..	2	4	11
Collapse and downfall of material	41	13	9	..	..	15	78
Falls from ladders, scaffolds, trestles, buildings, etc.	31	50	2	..	1	20	104
Loading and unloading freight, material, etc.	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Vehicles—falls from, run over or down by wagons, trolley cars, etc.	4	..	9	..	..	26	39
Railway operations—run over, fell from, or struck by engines, etc.	..	..	37	..	..	..	37
Hand tools, hand worked machinery, etc.	14	2	4	..	..	6	26
Collapse of excavations, falls of material in mines, trenches, sewers, etc.	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Contact with electric apparatus, live wires, etc, falls from telegraph poles	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
Woodworking machinery, circular saws, shapers, etc.	2	1	1	..	..	..	4
Metal shaping machinery, steam hammers, hand forgings, etc.	3	..	..	..	..	1	4
Burns	2	..	1	..	..	..	3
Other causes	9	1	13	5	1	2	31
Totals	188	68	77	7	13	71	424

TABLE No. 8.

Permanent or Temporary Suspension of Work in Manufacturing Establishments.

This table gives the names and locations of manufacturing plants throughout the State that were closed wholly or partly, permanently or temporarily, during the twelve months ending September 30, 1912. The character of the industry is also shown, together with a brief statement of the reasons for closing. In the case of temporary suspensions, the length of time involved in days and weeks, wherever ascertained, is also given.

The number of establishments reporting a more or less extended period of total or partial suspension of work, is twenty-nine. Of these, thirteen were closed permanently, three because of removal from the State; three others were purchased and permanently closed by competitors in the same line of business; two were consolidated with plants outside the State; two others were closed under bankruptcy proceedings; two were closed because of lack or orders; one because the business had ceased to be profitable; and one—an iron mining concern, because of operating expenses being too heavy, and the vein of ore having become almost exhausted. Seven establishments were closed indefinitely, all because of "lack of orders."

Repairing of machinery was responsible for the interruption of work in four establishments; "lack of orders" produced the same results in two others; the installation of machinery, shortage of coke, and a freshet, each caused a suspension of work in one establishment. These interruptions lasted from one day, in the case of a rubber mill which was forced to suspend work on account of a freshet, to two weeks required by two different plants to make repairs to their machinery.

Of the permanently closed plants, two were located in Paterson, two in Harrison, and one each in Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, Nutley, Rahway, Burlington, Wharton, Oxford Township and Midland Park. The products of these establishments included broad and ribbon silk, leather goods, underwear, lace curtains, wall paper, stove polish, marine engines, duplicating machines, and iron ore.

The temporary suspensions effected practically all parts of the State, the greater number being reported from the northern and middle counties.

TABLE No. 8.

Closing up or Suspension of Work in Manufacturing Plants, from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912.

Closed Permanently (P.) Closed Temporarily (T.) Date of Closing.	T.	P.	Time Closed. Days.	Weeks.	NAME OF FIRM.	INDUSTRY.	LOCATION OF WORKS.	REASONS FOR CLOSING.
Oct. 1	.....	P.	....	....	Norfolk Silk Co	Silk goods	Midland Park	Moved from the State.
Oct. 3	.....	P.	....	....	Shoemaker Iron Mining Co	Mining iron ore	Oxford Township	Expense of operating too heavy.
Oct. 20	.....	P.	....	....	Neaf Brothers	Broad silks	Paterson	Bankrupt.
Nov. 4	.....	P.	....	....	The Thomas Iron Co. (Hurd Mine)	Mining iron ore	Wharton	Vein of ore exhausted.
Dec. 9	T.	.....	....	....	Oxford Iron Co.	Mining iron ore	Oxford	Lack of orders.
Dec. 9	.....	P.	....	....	Cordova Leather Co.	Leather goods	Rahway	Moved from the State.
Dec. 10	T.	.....	....	1	Singer Manufacturing Co	Sewing machines	Elizabeth	To make repairs.
Dec. 15	T.	.....	....	2	Simplex Automobile Co	Automobiles	New Brunswick	To make repairs.
Jan. 2	.....	P.	....	....	Kernan Bros.	Silk throwing	Paterson	Lack of orders.
Jan. 6	T.	.....	....	1	Warren Woodworking Co	Woodworking	Belvidere	To install new machinery.
Jan. 9	T.	.....	....	....	American Locomotive Co. (Rodgers Plant)	Locomotives	Paterson	Lack of orders.
Jan. 27	.....	P.	....	....	X-Ray Stove Polish Co	Stove polish	Nutley	Transfer of ownership.
Jan. 30	T.	.....	....	....	Wharton Steel Co	Steel castings	Wharton	Lack of orders.
Feb. 1	.....	P.	....	....	F. M. Van Blaricon	Lace curtains	Jersey City	Lack of orders.
Feb. 15	.....	P.	....	....	Marine Engine & Machine Co	Marine engines	Harrison	Transfer of ownership.
Feb. 22	T.	.....	....	....	Enterprise Chain Works	Chains	Trenton	Lack of orders.
Feb. 27	T.	.....	1	....	Empire Rubber Co	Rubber goods	Trenton	On account of freshet.
Mar. 1	.....	P.	....	....	National Ventilating Co	Ventilators	Harrison	Moved from the State.
Mar. 1	.....	P.	....	....	The Eastern Underwear Mfg. Co	Underwear	Newark	Moved from the State.
Mar. 14	T.	.....	....	1	Richardson-Boynton Co	Ranges and furnaces	Dover	Shortage of fuel.
May 1	T.	.....	....	1	The Burt Billiard Ball Co	Billiard balls	Springfield	Lack of orders.
May 4	T.	....	....	1	Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Co.	Machinery	Roosevelt	Lack of orders.
June 1	.....	P.	....	....	Emerson-Remsen Co.	Wall paper	Hoboken	Bankrupt.
June 4	T.	.....	....	....	Wharton Steel Co.	Mining iron ore	Hibernia	Lack of orders.
June 6	T.	.....	....	....	Titan Steel Castings Co	Castings	Newark	Lack of orders.
June 26	T.	.....	....	2	Hartshorn Shade Roller Co	Shade rollers	East Newark	To make repairs.
July 6	T.	.....	....	....	Wharton Steel Co	Steel castings	Wharton	Lack of orders.
July 31	T.	.....	....	1	United States Rubber Co	Rubber footwear	New Brunswick	To make repairs.
Aug. 6	.....	P.	....	....	Flexotype Co.	Duplicating machines	Burlington	Transfer of ownership.

TABLE No. 9.

Increase or Decrease in Wages or Working Hours from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912.

The purpose of this table is to show in the briefest possible form the general trend of working time and wages in the industries of the State during the twelve months covered by the Industrial Chronology. The number of industrial occupations for which changes in either or both these respects are reported, is 58; six of these refer to changes in the working hours or wages of persons not engaged in factory industries. Of the total number reported, nine are cases of factories having been reopened after a more or less extended period of total idleness; 17 are cases in which the working force had to be practically doubled by the employment of a night shift—three of them for six full nights, one for three and thirteen for five half nights per week. Six establishments changed from half time to full time; one increased the working time four days per week to six days, another increased from five to six days per week; and still another changed from 55 to 65 hours per week. Of the decreases in working time, two show reduction from six to five days per week; and one a reduction from 54 to 52½ hours per week; the employers of two establisments had their working time reduced one day per week, in one case without corresponding deduction in wages; one plant discontinued night work, while another that had been working full time went on part time.

Wage increases in the several amounts shown in the table were granted voluntarily to the employes of fifteen manufacturing establishments, while the six other increases reported were principally the results of demands made by the building trade unions. Only one establishment reported a reduction in wages.

The details of wages and working hour changes are given in the table which follows.

TABLE No. 9.

Increase or Decrease in Wages or Working Hours, from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912.

NAME OF FIRM.	Character of Business or Goods Made.	Location of Works.	Increase (+) Decrease (−)	Date of Increase or Decrease.	Amount of Increase or Decrease.
Pennsylvania R. R. Car Shops	Car repairing	Trenton	+	Oct. 1	Employment of a full night shift.
Garwood Electric Co.	Electrical machinery	Garwood	+	Oct. 2	Reopened on full time. Had been closed two (2) weeks.
Burlington Silk Mills	Silk goods	Burlington	−	Oct. 3	Discontinued night work.
United States Rubber Co.	Rubber footwear.	New Brunswick	+	Oct. 4	Reopened on full time. Had been closed.
Phila. Watch Case Co.	Watch cases	Riverside	+	Oct. 10	Employment of a night shift five evenings per week.
Raritan Woolen Mills	Woolens and worsteds	Raritan	+	Oct. 14	Employment of a night shift alternate nights.
J. F. Budd Shoe Co.	Shoes	Burlington	+	Oct. 16	To full time; had been working half.
Thos. Devlin Mfg. Co.	Hardware and castings	Burlington	+	Oct. 18	Employment of a night shift five evenings per week.
Victor Talking Machine Co.	Talking machines.	Camden	+	Oct. 18	Employment of a night shift five nights per week until 10 o'clock.
John A. Roebling's Sons Co.	Wire and wire rope	Trenton	+	Oct. 23	Employment of a night shift six nights per week.
Florence Iron Co.	Cast iron pipes, etc.	Florence	+	Oct. 23	Employment of a night shift six nights per week.
Singleton Silk Mfg. Co.	Silk goods	Wharton	+	Oct. 26	Reopened. Had been closed.
American Locomotive Co. (Cook plant)	Locomotives	Paterson	+	Nov. 2	Reopened on part time. Had been closed.
Paul Guenther, Inc.	Silk hosiery	Dover	+	Nov. 6	Employment of a night shift five evenings per week until 9 o'clock.
Dover Boiler Works	Boilers	Dover	+	Nov. 6	Employment of a night shift five evenings per week until 10 o'clock.
Lambertville Rubber Co.	Rubber footwear.	Lambertville	−	Nov. 14	To five days per week; had been working six.
A. T. Skerry & Co.	Woolen goods	Changewater	+	Nov. 25	Employment of a night shift.
Hall Signal Co.	Railroad signals	Garwood	+	Dec. 3	Employment of a night shift.
James Leo Box Co.	Paper boxes	Jersey City	+	Dec. 8	Reopened. Had been closed.
Public Service Corporation	Trolley service		+	Dec. 21	Increase in wages of one (1) cent per hour.
Russell Playing Card Co.	Playing cards	Milltown	+	Dec. 27	Reopened under new management with increased forces.
Turner & Co.	Paper boxes	Burlington	+	Jan. 3	To full time; had been working half time.

Summit Silk Co.	Silk goods	Summit	+	Jan. 9	From ten to twelve hours per day.
Wm. F. Taubel	Knit goods	Riverside	+	Jan. 24	Employment of a night shift five (5) evenings per week until 10 o'clock.
Whital Tatum Co.	Machine made bottles	Millville	—	Jan. 24	To half time; had been working full time.
Empire Steel & Iron Co.	Iron ore mining.	Washington	+	Feb. 5	To full time; had been working part time.
D. R. Kenyon & Son	Machinery	Raritan	+	Feb. 9	Employment of a night shift.
Regina Company	Automatic musical instruments	Rahway	+	Feb. 10	Employment of a night shift five nights per week until 9 o'clock.
M. Hoagland's Sons Co.	Iron castings	Rockaway	+	Feb. 10	From five days per week to six.
Rockaway Rolling Mill	Bar iron	Rockaway	+	Feb. 26	From four days per week to six.
Common Sense Suspender Co.	Suspenders	Morristown	+	Feb. 26	To full time; had been working half time.
Weidman Silk Dyeing Co.	Silk dyeing	Paterson	+	Mar. 6	Increase in wages of $1.00 per week.
Vulcanite Portland Cement Co.	Portland cement	Vulcanite	+	Mar. 18	Reopened. Had been closed.
Painters and decorators	Painting and decorating	Summit	+	Apr. 1	Increase in wages of 32 cents per day.
Princeton Worsted Mills	Worsted mills	Trenton	+	Apr. 8	Employment of a night shift five nights per week.
American Locomotive Co. (Rogers plant)	Locomotives	Paterson	+	Apr. 15	To full time; had been working half time.
Carpenters	Wood work	Red Bank	+	Apr. 15	Increase in wages of 50 cents per day.
Water Power Cotton Mill	Cotton goods	Mays Landing	+	Apr. 18	Increase in wages of 10 per cent.
Bakers	Bread	Newark	+	May 1	Increase in wages of $1.00 per week.
R. T. Wood	Shoes	Burlington	+	May 6	To full time; had been working half time.
M. Hoagland's Sons Co.	Iron castings	Rockaway	—	May 20	To five days per week; had been working six.
Brewery workers	Beer	Trenton	—	May 27	Decrease of one hour per day in working time.
Walter Scott & Co.	Printing presses	Plainfield	—	June 1	Decrease in working hours from fifty-four to fifty-two and a half per week.
Carpenters	Wood working	Freehold	+	June 12	Increase in wages of twenty-five cents per day.
Raritan Copper Works	Refined copper	Perth Amboy	+	June 15	Increase in wages of 10 per cent.
Boonton Iron & Steel Co.	Iron and steel	Boonton	+	June 18	Reopened on part time. Had been closed.
National Fire-proofing Co.	Hollow fireproof tile	Perth Amboy	+	June 18	Increase in weekly wages of 9 per cent.
Henry Maurer & Son	Terra Cotta	Maurer	+	June 18	Increase in wages of ten cents per day.
M. D. Valentine & Bro. Co.	Fire clays	Woodbridge	+	June 18	Increase in wages of ten cents per day.
National Fire-proofing Co.	Hollow fireproof tile	Keasbey	+	June 18	Increase in weekly wages of 9 per cent.
National Fire-proofing Co.	Hollow fireproof tile	Keyport	+	June 18	Increase in weekly wages of 9 per cent.
United States Metals Refining Co.	Copper refining	Chrome	—	June 23	Reduction of one working hour per day with same wage schedule.
Burlington Silk Mills	Silk goods	Burlington	+	June 27	Employment of a night shift five evenings per week until 9 o'clock.
The Simms Magneto Co.	Magnetos and ignition plugs	East Orange	+	July 25	Reorganized and reopened. Had been closed.
Glass bottle blowers	Glass bottles	South Jersey	—	Aug. 31	Reduction in wages of 20 per cent.
Lambertville Rubber Co.	Rubber footwear.	Lambertville	+	Sept. 1	Increase in wages of 10 per cent.
City laborers	Street service	Newark	+	Sept. 26	Increase in wages of 2 and 5 cents per hour according to that received.
Minor-Pullen Shoe Co.	Shoes	Hightstown	+	Sept. 26	Employment of a night shift five nights per week until 9 o'clock.

TABLE No. 10.

New Manufacturing Plants Erected and Old Ones Enlarged.

This table shows the number of manufacturing establishments erected during the twelve months covered by the chronology, and also the number of old plants that were enlarged to a greater or less extent to meet the requirements of an increasing demand for their products. The names of firms concerned, character of the industry carried on, cost of the new construction or the improvement, location of the works, and date on which the improvements were inaugurated, are given for each entry.

As shown by the table, the total amount invested during the year in factory and workshop erection, enlargement and equipment, amounted to $3,216,465, not including eleven new establishments and extensions made to six old ones, the cost of which could not be ascertained. The industries in which the newly erected establishments are to engage and the number included in each of them are as follows: leather goods, 3; automobile parts, 3; aluminum ware, buttons and buckles, pumps, hosiery, structural iron, pianos, and wagons and auto bodies, 2 each.

The following industries are represented in new construction by one establishment each; agricultural implements, bricks, beer bottling, car building and repairing, caps, chains, cork products, cigars, embossing, embroidery, food products, hair, felt, ink, linoleum, metal goods, motion pictures, night shirts, and pajamas, rubber goods, shoes, tobacco products, toilet articles, tooth paste, trousers, typewriters, and one large building to be leased in floors for manufacturing purposes.

The number of new plants erected in the various cities and towns of the State during the year covered by this record and the cost of the same, together with the number and cost of old factory enlargements is shown on the following table:

LOCATION.	Establishments. Number of		Cost of Improvements. Amount Expended for		
	New.	Old.	New Factory Building.	Enlargement of Old Plants.	Total.
Newark	13	43	$340,300	$615,550	$955,850
Jersey City	2	3	90,000	185,000	275,000
Trenton	1	9	8,000	125,290	133,290
Elizabeth	1	1	75,000	17,000	92,000
Perth Amboy	.....	9	.....	193,500	193,500
Paterson	1	2	15,000	67,000	82,000
Phillipsburg	1	1	150,000	42,000	192,000
New Brunswick	2	.....	.....	65,000	65,000
Dover	.....	2	.....	240,000	240,000
Harrison	.....	3	.....	47,000	47,000
Bloomfield	.....	2	.....	105,000	105,000
South River	1	1	50,000	22,500	72,500
Bayonne	2	.....	21,875	.....	21,875
Keasbey	.....	1	.....	200,000	200,000
Camden	.....	1	.....	175,000	175,000
West New York	1	.....	100,000	.....	100,000
Lincoln	1	.....	75,000	.....	75,000
Hawthorne	.....	1	.....	25,000	25,000
Roselle	1	.....	25,000	.....	25,000
Red Bank	1	.....	20,000	.....	20,000
Passaic	.....	1	.....	17,000	17,000
West Orange	1	.....	15,000	.....	15,000
Mount Holly	1	.....	15,000	.....	15,000
East Rutherford	.....	1	.....	15,000	15,000
Rahway	.....	1	.....	11,000	11,000
Lambertville	.....	1	.....	11,000	11,000
Mahwah	.....	1	.....	8,000	8,000
Monroe	1	.....	6,500	.....	6,500
Belleville	1	.....	5,000	.....	5,000
Jamesburg	1	.....	3,900	.....	3,900
Garwood	.....	1	.....	3,500	3,500
Stockton	.....	1	.....	2,500	2,500
Newton	.....	1	.....	550	550
Hackettstown	.....	1	.....	500	500
Bradley Beach	.....	1	.....	7,000	7,000
Total	33	89	$1,080,575	$2,135,890	$3,216,465

As shown by the above figures, 33 new buildings intended for the uses of manufacturing industry were completed during the year, and 89 old established plants were more or less enlarged. The total outlay for new buildings was $1,080,575; and for the extensions made to old ones, $2,135,890, making a grand total of $3,216,465, of new capital invested in this most permanent of forms during the twelve months covered by the chronology. Of the 33 new buildings, Newark has 13, or upwards of 37 per cent of the total number, and 43, or upwards of 48 per cent of the total number of manufacturing establishments that reported having made enlargements. The total outlay for new buildings

and the extension of old ones in Newark, was $958,850: of this sum, $340,300, was for new construction and $615,550 for extensions. None of the other localities named on the table, show more than 2 new factory buildings as a result of the year's expansion.

In addition to those appearing on the above list, there were 11 new buildings in course of erection, two at Trenton; two at Elizabeth; and one each at Newark, New Brunswick, Perth Amboy, Finderne, Dover, Sayerville, Wharton, Long Branch, and Trenton Junction. The establishment at Finderne is quite large, and will, when completed, represent an outlay of more than $500,000. One of the two establishments at Elizabeth is being erected for car repair purposes by the Central Railroad of N. J.; this is also a very large plant, and will cost not far from $1,000,000.

TABLE No. 10.

New Manufacturing Plants Erected and old Ones Enlarged, from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912.

Character of Improvements.		When Made.	Cost.	NAME OF FIRM.	Kind of Goods Made.	Location of Works.
New.	Old.					
New.	.....	Oct. 6.....	.....	Senhauser Embroidery Co.....	Embroideries	Sayreville.
.....	Old.	Oct. 7.....	$25,000	Max Hertz	Leather	Newark.
.....	Old.	Oct. 7.....	14,000	George Brown & Co.....	Cut stone	Newark.
.....	Old.	Oct. 14.....	.....	Schwartzenbach-Huber Co.	Silk goods	West Hoboken.
.....	Old.	Oct. 14.....	28,000	Hamilton Rubber Co.	Rubber goods	Trenton.
.....	Old.	Oct. 14.....	2,000	C. A. Goldsmith	Brass and bronze castings.....	Newark.
.....	Old.	Oct. 21.....	14,000	M. Gould's Sons & Co.....	Trunk hardware	Newark.
.....	Old.	Oct. 21.....	18,000	Lister's Agricultural Chemical Works.....	Fertilizers	Newark.
.....	Old.	Oct. 21.....	10,000	Celluloid Co.....	Celluloid	Newark.
New.	.....	Oct. 22.....	6,500	E. Garfinkle	Leather handles	Newark.
New.	.....	Oct. 22.....	40,000	Dixon Cascade Pump Co.....	Centrifugal pumps	Newark.
.....	Old.	Oct. 22.....	15,000	Ulster Iron Works	Bar iron	Dover.
.....	Old.	Oct. 22.....	7,000	Steiner & Son	Night robes	Bradley Beach.
.....	Old.	Oct. 26.....	10,000	Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.....	Roller bearings	Harison.
.....	Old.	Oct. 28.....	1,000	Spratt's Patent (Amer.) Ltd.....	Dog food	Newark.
.....	Old.	Oct. 28.....	7,000	C. Feigenspan, Corp.	Beer, ale and porter.....	Newark.
.....	Old.	Oct. 28.....	15,000	Otis Elevator Co.	Elevators	Harrison.
.....	Old.	Oct. 28.....	10,000	National Lock Washer Co.....	Curtain fixtures	Newark.
.....	Old.	Nov. 4.....	16,000	M. A. Faitoute Iron & Steel Co.....	Iron and steel.....	Newark.
.....	Old.	Nov. 4.....	18,000	Rubber & Celluloid Harness Trimming Co....	Harness trimmings	Newark.
New.	.....	Nov. 5.....	2,300	J. Frederick Schroeder Hair Felt Co.....	Hair felt	Newark.
New.	.....	Nov. 5.....	15,000	Frederick A. Goetze & Bro. Co.....	Tobacco products	Jersey City.
.....	Old.	Nov. 5.....	50,000	Johnson & Van Vlaaderen Machine Co.....	Silk finishing machinery.....	Paterson.
.....	Old.	Nov. 15.....	3,500	National Boiler Co.....	Boilers	Garwood.
New.	.....	Nov. 16.....	100,000	Paul G. Mehlin & Sons.....	Pianos	West New York.
.....	Old.	Nov. 18.....	40,000	Krauter & Co.....	Pliers, punches, etc.....	Newark.
.....	Old.	Nov. 18.....	.....	McAndrews-Forbes Co.	Licorice	Camden.
New.	.....	Nov. 18.....	2,500	John Fleissner	Embossing	Newark.
.....	Old.	Nov. 19.....	30,000	American Musical Supply Co.....	Tuning pins	Jersey City.
.....	Old.	Nov. 19.....	22,500	Middlesex Embroidery Co.....	Embroideries	South River.
New.	.....	Nov. 23.....	25,000	Bartley F. Tuthill Co.....	Agricultural implements	Roselle.
New.	.....	Nov. 25.....	.....	Nonpareil Clothing Mfg. Co.....	Trousers	Elizabeth.
.....	Old.	Nov. 25.....	2,500	Newark Rivet Works.....	Rivets and umbrella holders.....	Newark.

TABLE No. 10.—(Continued).

Character of Improvements.		When Made.	Cost.	NAME OF FIRM.	Kind of Goods Made.	Location of Works.
New.	Old.					
.....	Old.	Dec. 2.....	6,500	The Laiblin Co.....	Dyeing and cleaning.....	Newark.
New.	.....	Dec. 2.....	35,000	The Jos. Hensler Brewing Co.....	Beer bottling	New Brunswick.
.....	Old.	Dec. 3.....	.....	Washington Mfg. Co.	Automatic playing pianos.....	Washington.
.....	Old.	Dec. 9.....	6,000	Burkenhauer Brewing Co.....	Beer, ale and porter.....	Newark.
New.	.....	Dec. 9.....	.....	Sterling Typewriter Co.....	Typewriters	Newark.
.....	Old.	Dec. 9.....	15,000	C. R. Soley Co.	General woodwork	East Rutherford.
New.	.....	Dec. 12.....	15,000	Steel Button Mfg. Co.....	Buttons and buckles.....	Paterson.
.....	Old.	Dec. 12.....	15,000	National Radiator Co.....	Radiators	Trenton.
.....	Old.	Dec. 13.....	55,000	Sprague Electric Co.	Electric machinery	Bloomfield.
.....	Old.	Dec. 16.....	2,500	Essex Rubber Co.	Rubber goods	Trenton.
.....	Old.	Dec. 22.....	17,000	Waclark Wire Co.	Copper wire	Elizabeth.
.....	Old.	Dec. 23.....	2,350	Keystone Watch Case Co.....	Watch cases	Newark.
.....	Old.	Dec. 27.....	25,000	American Silk Dyeing & Finishing Co.....	Printing, dyeing and finishing.....	Hawthorne.
.....	Old.	Dec. 30.....	10,000	E. Huebner & Son.....	Pearl goods	Newark.
.....	Old.	Jan. 6.....	18,000	Trenton Fire Clay & Porcelain Co.....	Sanitary ware	Trenton.
.....	Old.	Jan. 10.....	5,500	E. H. Freeman Electric Co.....	Electric specialties	Trenton.
.....	Old.	Jan. 13.....	40,000	The Celluloid Co.....	Celluloid	Newark.
New.	.....	Jan. 13.....	15,000	Aluminum & Metal Specialty Co.....	Aluminum	Newark.
.....	Old.	Jan. 13.....	3,500	J. H. Ladew Co.....	Leather	Newark.
.....	Old.	Jan. 13.....	6,000	Yatman Rubber Co.....	Erasure rubber and auto supplies..	Newark.
.....	Old.	Jan. 19.....	11,000	Three-in-One Oil Co.....	Oils	Rahway.
.....	Old.	Jan. 23.....	175,000	New York Shipbuilding Co.....	Steel ships	Camden.
New.	.....	Jan. 30.....	.....	Lackawanna Tool Co.....	Railroad tools	Dover.
.....	Old.	Feb. 3.....	225,000	Paul Guenther, Inc.....	Silk hosiery	Dover.
.....	Old.	Feb. 10.....	2,500	Equilibrator Co.	Duplicating supplies	Newark.
.....	Old.	Feb. 15.....	11,000	Wm. Mann Co.....	Copying tissue papers.....	Lambertville.
.....	Old.	Feb. 17.....	15,000	Goeller Iron Works.....	Structural steel	Newark.
.....	Old.	Feb. 21.....	500	General Bakelite Co.....	Bakelite	Perth Amboy.
New.	.....	Feb. 23.....	50,000	Bissett Brick Co.....	Bricks	South River.
New.	.....	Feb. 23.....	6,875	Jersey Cap Co.....	Caps	Bayonne.
New.	.....	Feb. 24.....	150,000	A. S. Cameron Steam Pump Works.....	Pumps	Phillipsburg.
.....	Old.	Feb. 24.....	42,000	Rowland Firth & Son.....	Steel castings	Phillipsburg.
.....	Old.	Feb. 29.....	5,000	Home Brewing Co.....	Lager beer	Perth Amboy.
.....	Old.	Mar. 2.....	40,000	Titan Steel Castings Co.....	Steel castings	Newark.
.....	Old.	Mar. 4.....	10,500	American Smelting & Refining Co.....	Refining metals	Perth Amboy.

New.	.....	Mar. 6.....	20,000	A. L. Davison	Wagons	Red Bank.
.....	Old.	Mar. 10.....	150,000	Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co.....	Furnaces	Jersey City.
New.	.....	Mar. 10.....	25,000	American Aluminum Ware Co.....	Aluminum ware	Newark.
New.	.....	Mar. 10.....	80,000	Oxweld Acetylene Co.....	Steel goods	Newark.
.....	Old.	Mar. 14.....	.....	Victor Talking Machine Co.....	Talking machines	Camden.
New.	.....	Mar. 18.....	75,000	Rudolph Chillingworth	Automobile parts	Jersey City.
New.	.....	Mar. 18.....	.....	M. A. McCoy Iron Works.....	Structural iron	Perth Amboy.
New.	.....	Apr. 4.....	.....	Trenton Ink Co.	Acid and waterproof writing fluid..	Trenton.
.....	Old.	Apr. 4.....	50,000	Westinghouse Lamp Co.....	Incandescent lamps	Bloomfield.
.....	Old.	Apr. 8.....	.....	The Phila. Steel & Wire Co.....	Metal goods and wire.....	Camden.
New.	.....	Apr. 8.....	12,000	Philo-Hay Specialties Co.....	Toilet articles	Newark.
New.	.....	Apr. 13.....	15,000	The Centaur Film Co.....	Motion pictures	Bayonne.
.....	Old.	Apr. 14.....	13,000	Wm. R. Thropp & Sons Co.....	Rubber mill machinery.....	Trenton.
New.	.....	Apr. 21.....	35,000	The Superior Ivory Button Co.....	Ivory buttons	Newark.
.....	Old.	Apr. 21.....	12,000	Long & Koch Co.....	Jewelry	Newark.
.....	Old.	Apr. 21.....	9,000	The Newark Varnish Co.....	Varnishes	Newark.
.....	Old.	Apr. 27.....	2,500	Stockton Rubber Co.....	Reclaiming rubber	Stockton.
New.	.....	Apr. 30.....	15,000	Keesey Hosiery Co.....	Hosiery	Mt. Holly.
.....	Old.	May 4.....	20,500	Standard Metal Mfg. Co.....	Auto and phonograph horns.....	Newark.
.....	Old.	May 4.....	8,500	Mennen Chemical Co.....	Talcum powder	Newark.
New.	.....	May 10.....	.....	Bergdoll Machine Co.....	Auto motors	Trenton Junction.
.....	Old.	May 11.....	20,000	Sterling Waxed Paper Co.....	Waxed paper	Newark.
New.	.....	May 11.....	8,000	The Cruse Engineering Co.....	Structural iron and steel.....	Trenton.
New.	.....	May 11.....	.....	Wm. Woolston Chain Works.....	Iron chains	Trenton.
New.	.....	May 15.....	.....	Mark M. Konski	Night shirts and pajamas.....	Long Branch.
.....	Old.	May 18.....	3,100	Schnefel Bros.	Manicure and cutlery articles.....	Newark.
.....	Old.	May 18.....	6,500	Perth Amboy Chemical Co.....	Chemicals	Perth Amboy.
New.	.....	May 25.....	30,000	The Ringwalt Linoleum Co.....	Linoleum	New Brunswick.
.....	Old.	May 26.....	1,600	The Lyons Sons' Brewing Co.....	Lager beer	Newark.
.....	Old.	May 26.....	50,000	The Celluloid Co.	Celluloid goods	Newark.
New.	.....	May 31.....	75,000	National Pure Foods Co.....	Food stuffs	Lincoln.
New.	.....	June 11.....	15,000	Liberty Rubber Co.....	Rubber goods	West Orange.
New.	.....	June 11.....	6,500	The George T. Allen Paint Co.....	Paints	Monroe.
New.	.....	June 15.....	24,000	Peter Wendel	Wagons and auto bodies.....	Newark.
.....	Old.	June 15.....	15,000	Patton Paint Co.....	Paints	Newark.
.....	Old.	June 22.....	22,000	Crucible Steel Co. of America.....	Steel	Harrison
New.	.....	June 27.....	5,000	The Copadel-Ford Co.....	Tooth paste	Belleville.
.....	Old.	June 29.....	3,000	Charles Cort, Inc.	Shoes	Newark.
New.	.....	June 29.....	40,000	Behr Bros. Co.....	Pianos	Newark.
.....	Old.	July 6.....	8,000	Consolidated Color & Chemical Co.....	Colors and chemicals.....	Newark.
.....	Old.	July 13.....	51,000	Cawley, Clark & Co.....	Paints and dry colors.....	Newark.
.....	Old.	July 13.....	15,000	Chesebrough Mfg. Co.....	Vaseline	Perth Amboy.
.....	Old.	July 15.....	8,000	Rubber & Celluloid Harness Trimming Co.....	Harness trimmings	Newark.
.....	Old.	July 15.....	1,500	John Neider	Leather	Newark.
New.	.....	July 18.....	3,900	Comfort Shoe Mfg. Co.....	Shoes	Jamesburg.
.....	Old.	July 26.....	8,000	American Brakeshoe & Foundry Co.....	Railway brakeshoes	Mahwah.
.....	Old.	July 28.....	3,000	Apex Leather Co.	Leather	Newark.
.....	Old.	July 28.....	17,000	J. L. Prescott Co.....	Stove polish	Passaic.

TABLE No. 10.—(Continued).

Character of Improvements.		When Made.	Cost.	NAME OF FIRM.	Kind of Goods Made.	Location of Works.
New.	Old.					
.....	Old.	July 23.....	500	American Saw Mill Machinery Co.....	Woodworking machinery	Hackettstown.
.....	Old.	July 28.....	.....	Ingersoll-Rand Co.	Air compressors	Phillipsburg.
New.	.....	July 28.....	75,000	Bonner & Barnewall, Inc.	Leather belting	Elizabeth.
.....	Old.	July 30.....	200,000	Didier-March Co.	Fire brick and retorts.....	Keasbey.
.....	Old.	July 30.....	90,000	The General Bakelite Co.....	Bakelite	Perth Amboy.
.....	Old.	Aug. 3.....	26,000	The Celluloid Co.	Celluloid goods	Newark.
.....	Old.	Aug 7.....	15,000	Mercer Automobile Co.....	Automobiles	Trenton.
.....	Old.	Aug. 15.....	23,000	Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.....	Chemicals	Perth Amboy.
.....	Old.	Aug. 17.....	3,280	Resolute Pottery Co.	Sanitary earthenware specialties...	Trenton.
.....	Old.	Aug. 20.....	25,000	Ajax-Grieb Rubber Co.....	Automobile tires	Trenton.
New.	.....	Aug. 21.....	.....	Gans Bros.	Cigars	New Brunswick.
.....	Old.	Aug. 24.....	17,000	William Crabb & Co.....	Silk mill supplies.....	Paterson.
.....	Old.	Aug. 24.....	550	Millinken-Kellam Co.	Mill work	Newton.
.....	Old.	Sept. 2.....	16,000	Blanchard Bros. & Lane.....	Leather	Newark.
.....	Old.	Sept. 9.....	32,000	D. S. Plumb	Mechanical instruments	Newark.
New.	.....	Sept. 13.....	.....	The Wharton Textile Co.....	Hosiery	Wharton.
.....	Old.	Sept. 14.....	8,000	The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.....	Chemicals	Perth Amboy.
New.	.....	Sept. 14.....	8,000	Hudson Leather Co.	Leather	Newark.
.....	Old.	Sept. 19.....	14,000	Igoe Bros.....	Wire and wire nails.....	Newark.
.....	Old.	Sept. 21.....	4,000	Fiske Bros. Refining Co.....	Lubricating oils and greases.....	Newark.
.....	Old.	Sept. 21.....	5,000	Manhattan Electrical Supply Co.....	Carbon	Jersey City.
.....	Old.	Sept. 21.....	35,000	New Jersey Terra Cotta Co.....	Architectural terra cotta.....	Perth Amboy.
New.	.....	Sept 30.....	50,000	Spring St. Realty Co.....	To be leased for manufacturing....	Newark.
			$3,216,465			

TABLE No. 11.

Damage to Manufacturing Plants by Fire and Flood.

On this table will be found a record of the destruction by fire of property in use for manufacturing purposes during the year. The date of fire, name of firms concerned, location of the consumed or damaged property, character of the industry carried on, and the value of property destroyed, are given separately for each establishment involved. The total number of fires in industrial plants was 117, and the total aggregate loss amounted to $2,396,290, the losses per establishment ranging from the trifling sum of $50 upwards to $307,000.

The aggregate loss as reported in most cases, has been apportioned as follows: buildings, $784,747; machinery and tools, $539,233; material, $234,865; finished product, $345,705.

During the twelve months ending September 30, 1911, there had been 106 factory fires, resulting in a total loss of $1,302,860; the losses for 1912 were therefore $1,093,430 greater than was shown by the record of 1911.

The next preceding table (No. 10) shows that at least $3,216,465 was added to the total value of property used for manufacturing purposes throughout the State; deducting from this amount the value of property similarly employed that was destroyed by fire during the same period, and we have a net gain for the year in the value of property devoted to industrial purposes amounting to $820,175.

The greater number of fires occurred, as was to be expected, in the larger industrial centers, although practically all parts of the State, where there is any manufacturing industry, had one or more fires. The record for Newark was 28 fires, total loss, $251,369; Jersey City, 12, total loss, $296,961; Trenton, 10, total loss, $235,519; Paterson, 7, total loss, $66,456; Camden, 5, total loss, $214,915. Thirty-nine other cities and towns report from one to four fires each, all but a few of them small, so far as the value of property destroyed is concerned.

TABLE No. 11.

Manufacturing Plants Damaged or Destroyed by Fire or Flood, from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912.

NAME OF FIRM.	When Fire Occurred.	Kind of Goods Made.	Location of Works.	Amount of Loss, on				
				Building.	Machinery and Tools.	Material.	Finished Product.	Total.
Morris Goldman	Oct. 1	Leather novelties	Newark	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2,500
Robert Reiner	Oct. 1	Embroideries	Weehawken	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Union Electrical Porcelain Works	Oct. 7	Porcelain ware	Trenton	$50	$180	$40	.....	270
Balbach Smelting & Refining Co	Oct. 9	Gold and silver bars	Newark	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500
Trivelt & Walters Co	Oct. 13	Wood turning	Newark	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000
Empire Rubber Co	Oct. 20	Rubber goods	Trenton	75	.....	153	.....	228
E. I. Du Pont Powder Co	Oct. 31	Explosives	Haskells	12,000	.....	7,000	.....	19,000
L. Weinger	Nov. 1	Embroideries	West Hoboken	700	1,500	.....	.....	2,200
Indian Oil Refining Co	Nov. 2	Oils	Paterson	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000
Standard Oil Co	Nov. 6	Oils	Constable Hook	56,194	.....	.....	50,000	106,194
New England Button Co	Nov. 21	Ivory buttons	Newark	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Patrick J. Feeney	Nov. 25	Caskets	North Arlington	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500
Hydro-Bar Co.	Nov. 27	Chemicals	Town of Union	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
J. C. Bogert Milling Co	Nov. 29	Biscuits	Jersey City	822	2,024	550	.....	3,396
James Leo Company	Nov. 29	Paper boxes	Jersey City	.....	.....	.....	.....	400
Sweid & Youksey	Nov. 30	Embroideries	Town of Union	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000
Essex Novelty Co	Dec. 1	Fireworks	Berkley Heights	2,500	500	900	400	4,300
John A. Roebling's Sons' Co	Dec. 2	Wire	Trenton	50,000	125,000	.....	.....	175,000
The C. R. Soley Co	Dec. 5	Sash, doors and blinds	Rutherford	1,200	2,300	500	.....	4,000
James Leo Company	Dec. 5	Paper boxes	Jersey City	80,000	50,000	30,000	25,000	185,000
General Chemical Co	Dec. 5	Chemicals	Camden	1,420	1,314	2,753	28	5,515
New Jersey Adamant Co	Dec. 14	Adamant	Newark	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000
Spicer Universal Joint Works	Dec. 14	Joints	Plainfield	356	167	73	.....	596
The Connor Millwork Co	Dec. 16	Sash, doors and blinds	Trenton	5,000	500	.....	15,000	20,500
Bergen County Candy Co	Dec. 21	Candies	Hackensack	700	960	.....	675	2,335
A. Smith	Dec. 26	Plumbing supplies	Paterson	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Premo Manufacturing Co	Jan. 11	Metal novelties	Newark	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000

Wm. F. Taylor & Co.	Jan.	14.	Barrels	Newark	4,249	1,410	3,697	100	9,456
Edmund F. Heath & Sons	Jan.	17.	Enameled cloth	Newark	1,816	1,430	815	.....	4,061
New Jersey Oil Meal Co.	Jan.	19.	Oil meal	Jersey City	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000
Camden Shipbuilding Co.	Jan.	30.	Shipbuilding	Camden	.....	.....	.....	.....	400
Kind & Landesmann	Jan.	30.	Gelatine	Camden	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000
Johns-Manville Co.	Feb.	1.	Cork products	Newark	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000
Empire Rubber Co.	Feb.	1.	Rubber hose, belting and packing	Trenton	2,079	3,500	2,102	2,690	10,371
Hayden Chemical Co.	Feb.	5.	Chemicals	Garfield	4,000	.....	1,000	.....	5,000
Barber Asphalt Co.	Feb.	6.	Asphalt	Maurer	.....	1,000	200	.....	1,200
United Mattress Mfg. Co.	Feb.	9.	Mattresses	Newark	.....	80	192	10	282
Greenwood Pottery Co.	Feb.	10.	Vitrified china	Trenton	4,792	.....	2,148	19,560	26,500
Frank H. Pownall Iron Foundry	Feb.	10.	Iron castings	Jamesburg	2,000	1,000	1,750	400	5,150
Acme Gas Fixture Co.	Feb.	11.	Gas fixtures	Bridgeton	5,291	8,298	20,000	1,950	35,539
Standard Brewing Co.	Feb.	19.	Lager beer	Guttenberg	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Hayes Mfg. Co.	Feb.	19.	Boilers	Paterson	5,948	5,371	5,441	.....	16,760
John A. Roebling's Sons' Co.	Feb.	20.	Wire	Trenton	500	.....	.....	.....	500
The John Rielly Leather Co.	Feb.	21.	Leather goods	Newark	2,417	.....	100	3,865	6,382
Patton Paint Co.	Feb.	23.	Paints	Newark	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000
Consolidated Button Co.	Feb.	26.	Buttons	Newark	.....	5,500	13,600	.....	19,100
The Myler Wax Paper Co.	Feb.	26.	Waxed paper	Newark	.....	6,000	5,500	1,000	12,500
Berger & Fischer Brewing Co.	Feb.	27.	Lager beer	New Brunswick	1,200	3,500	2,500	100	7,300
Wm. G. White	Mar.	4.	Shirts	Newark	.....	160	724	.....	884
Marfeld Chocolate & Cocoa Co.	Mar.	16.	Confectionery	Jersey City	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000
King Shirtwaist Co.	Mar.	19.	Shirtwaists	Newark	7,701	2,310	8,677	.....	18,688
Luxemoor Leather Novelty Co.	Mar.	19.	Leather novelties	Newark	.....	.....	9,000	.....	9,000
English Raincoat Co.	Mar.	19.	Raincoats	Newark	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Linden Tanning Co.	Mar.	25.	Hides	Elizabeth	.....	50	.....	.....	50
Florence Iron Works	Mar.	27.	Cast iron pipes, etc.	Florence	75	.....	.....	.....	75
Isaac Einstein	Mar.	28.	Canes	Newark	850	500	1,000	500	2,850
James R. Martin & Sons	Mar.	31.	Mattresses	Jersey City	200	200	250	25	675
Robert F. Oram & Co.	Apr.	2.	Millwork	Wharton	.....	.....	.....	8,000	8,000
Phila. Steel & Wire Co.	Apr.	4.	Metal goods and wire	Camden	45,000	125,000	.....	.....	170,000
Hugh Smith Co.	Apr.	6.	Leather	Newark	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000
Geo. F. Luffberry	Apr.	16.	Chemicals	Elizabeth	3,016	140	1,993	700	5,849
W. O. Davey & Sons	Apr.	18.	Oakum	Jersey City	.....	.....	.....	50	50
Heller Tool Co.	Apr.	23.	Tools	Newark	3,500	6,000	3,000	2,500	15,000
Caplan Bros.	May	2.	Caps	Mt. Holly	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Hamilton Silk Co.	May	2.	Silks	Paterson	383	246	.....	6,234	6,863
Wilbert Bros.	May	11.	Boats	Forked River	800	500	100	3,500	4,900
U. S. Cartridge Co.	May	17.	Cartridges	Maurer	50	.....	.....	.....	50
Structural Supply Co.	May	21.	Mantels	Town of Union	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Trenton Overall Mfg. Co.	May	22.	Overalls	Trenton	300	350	1,300	200	2,150
Wall Rope Works	May	24.	Rope	Beverly	22	15	32	.....	69
The Didier—March Co.	May	24.	Fire brick and retorts	Keasbey	250,000	50,000	5,000	2,500	307,500
Barber Asphalt Co.	May	25.	Asphalt	Maurer	25,000	.....	4,000	.....	29,000
Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co.	May	27.	Explosives	Pompton Lakes	2,381	.....	2,017	.....	4,398

TABLE No. 11.—(Continued).

NAME OF FIRM.	When Fire Occurred.	Kind of Goods Made.	Location of Works.	Amount of Loss, on				
				Building.	Machinery and Tools.	Material.	Finished Product.	Total.
The Crosby Mfg. Co.	May 31	Go-carts	Frenchtown	$6,732	$5,049	$6,479	.....	$18,260
The Oswald Brick Co.	June 1	Bricks	Cliffwood	1,800	600	.....	.....	2,400
Hardman Tire & Rubber Co.	June 1	Hard rubber goods and auto tires	Belleville	6,000	3,000	6,000	.....	15,000
The Whitney Glass Co.	June 5	Glass bottles	Glassboro	4,000	7,000	500	$500	12,000
Consolidated Mfg. Co.	June 5	Brewers' supplies	Newark	.....	1,591	.....	683	2,274
Rubber & Celluloid Harness Trimming Co.	June 7	Harness trimmings	Newark	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000
A. W. Booth & Bro.	June 9	Millwork	Bayonne	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,000
New Jersey Brick Co.	June 11	Clay products	Cliffwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Walters & Osborn	June 11	Millwork	Red Bank	.....	250	.....	.....	250
The American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.	June 21	Railway brake shoes	Mahwah	400	1,000	.....	.....	1,400
Raritan Copper Works	June 25	Electrolytic copper	Perth Amboy	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,041
George Stratford Oakum Works	June 26	Oakum	Jersey City	.....	20	50	75	145
Edible Oils Co.	June 26	Food products	Jersey City	20	800	45,000	500	46,320
Blanchard Bros. & Lane	June 26	Leather	Newark	6,050	5,803	.....	7,611	19,464
The A. & J. Hasting Co.	June 28	Saws	Newark	.....	740	200	706	1,646
F. H. Lovell & Co.	July 1	Brass goods	Arlington	8,000	5,000	.....	55,000	68,000
M. Hoagland's Sons Co.	July 1	Iron castings	Rockaway	4,246	3,000	.....	.....	7,246
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.	July 7	Oils and paints	Belleville	55,000	50,000	.....	75,000	180,000
East Jersey Pipe Co.	July 8	Steel pipes	Paterson	183	.....	.....	.....	183
Lenox Brick Co.	July 13	Brick	Cliffwood	100	.....	.....	.....	100
Therberath & Co., Inc.	July 16	Jewelry	Newark	.....	429	.....	.....	429
Lambertville Iron and Steel Co.	July 17	Iron and steel	Lambertville	378	67	.....	.....	445
Rex Manufacturing Co.	July 18	Paper boxes	Weehawken	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000
N. Z. Graves Co.	July 19	Paints	Camden	12,000	3,500	9,000	6,500	31,000
The Carter Bell Mfg. Co.	July 20	Chemicals	Millburn	.....	10,000	15,000	5,000	30,000
Lanza Silk Dyeing Co.	July 30	Silk dyeing	Paterson	3,650	500	.....	.....	4,150

Standard Silk Throwing Co.....	July	30.....	Silk throwing	Paterson	.....	3,000	.....	500	3,500
Jacob Sutter	Aug.	15.....	Embroideries	Jersey City.....	400	600	450	225	1,675
William Bilas Silk Co.....	Aug.	20.....	Silks	Garfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000
Frank E. Anderson.....	Aug.	21.....	Baskets	Matawan	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000
The Singer Mfg. Co.....	Aug.	21.....	Sewing machines.....	Elizabeth	.....	.....	50	.....	50
Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Co	Sept.	9.....	Knit underwear	New Brunswick..	.....	3,608	72	.....	3,680
New Jersey Terra Cotta Co.....	Sept.	9.....	Terra cotta	Perth Amboy.....	22,000	4,000	8,000	.....	34,000
The Algonquin Co.....	Sept.	10.....	Woolen goods	Passaic	.....	136	107	.....	243
Stengel & Rothschild.....	Sept.	12.....	Leather	Newark	.....	.....	700	.....	700
Eagle Printing Ink Co.....	Sept.	12.....	Printing inks	Jersey City.....	2,500	300	.....	16,000	18,800
Abraham Rosenthal	Sept.	16.....	Silver goods	Passaic	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,500
Bayway Chemical Co.....	Sept.	17.....	Chemicals	Elizabeth	200	.....	40	10	250
The W. L. P. Leather Co.....	Sept.	25.....	Leather	Newark	3,000	35	10	608	3,653
Knickerbocker Mfg. Co.....	Sept.	26.....	Cutlery	Belleville	40,000	.....	.....	30,000	70,000
South Jersey Glass Works Co.....	Sept.	27.....	Glassware	Swedesboro	15,000	20,000	3,000	1,000	39,000
Bridgeton Iron Works.....	Sept.	27.....	Grey iron castings.....	Bridgeton	8,000	2,000	1,500	.....	11,500
A. B. See Electric Elevator Co.....	Sept.	28.....	Electric elevators	Jersey City.....	.....	100	100	300	500
Spencer Kellogg & Sons.....	Sept.	29.....	Chemicals	Edgewater	500	100	500	500	1,600
					$784,747	$539,233	$234,865	$345,705	$2,396,290

TABLE No. 12.

Trade and Labor Unions Organized During the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1912.

This table shows the number of trades and labor unions organized during the twelve months covered by the record, the occupation in connection with which they were formed, the location and the date of organization.

The total number of these organizations formed during the twelve months ending September 30, 1912, was, as shown on the table, eight, and the occupations concerned were: silk workers, three unions—one each in Bayonne, Phillipsburg and Plainfield; cloak and shirt makers, at Perth Amboy; embroidery workers, at Hoboken; master painters and decorators, at Hackensack; laborers, at Nutley; and masons and plasterers at Summit. Most of these newly formed unions may be regarded as emergency organizations, formed to meet some crisis that had unexpectedly arisen, as was especially the case with the silk and the embroidery workers, such as refusals on the part of the employers to concede some advances in wages or reduction in working time. Such organizations are quite frequently formed by groups of employes either just before or immediately following the commencement of a strike, and are generally disbanded after the settlement of the controversy in which they originated. As noted in previous reports, there seems to be a steady decline in the number of unions organized each year, from which fact we may conclude that either the organizing movement, which was very strong a few years ago, has lost much of its original vigor, or else that the occupational field has been so thoroughly covered that there is little occasion for new organizations.

NAME OF UNION ORGANIZED.	Where Union Was Organized.	When Organized.
Cloak and shirt makers	Perth Amboy	Feb. 29
Embroidery workers	Hoboken	Mar. 9
Silk workers	Bayonne	Mar. 16
Master painters and decorators	Hackensack	Mar. 27
Silk workers	Phillipsburg	Apr. 1
Silk workers	Plainfield	Apr. 8
Laborers	Nutley	May 14
Masons and plasterers	Summit	May 28

Strikes and Lockouts in New Jersey During the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1912.

INTRODUCTION.

The record of labor disturbances of varying degrees of duration and seriousness for the twelve months ending September 30, 1912, exceeds in the number of persons involved and the attendant wage loss, that of any previous year since such occurrences first became a subject of notation in the reports of this Bureau. The total number involving the loss of one or more day's work was ninety-seven and the number that were settled almost immediately after they were begun was thirty-three. These latter having caused practically no interruption of work or loss of wages, are not noticed in either the text or the tables which follow. For the twelve months ending September 30, 1911, the total number of strikes resulting in loss of time and wages was 74; during 1912, the number is 97, an increase of 23, or a small fraction more than 31 per cent. The number of persons involved in 1911, was 17,886; the number in 1912 is 32,344 an increase over 1911 of 14,458, or a fraction less than 81 per cent.

In the matter of time idle in consequence of strikes and the consequent wage loss, the record of 1912 far surpasses that of any previous year because of the much larger numbers involved and the greater determination with which the principal strikes were carried on. The most notable among these were the strikes in the silk and other textile mills of Passaic and Hudson Counties, the laborers of Newark, and the employes of the smelting works and clayworking establishments of Perth Amboy and vicinity. Approximately 90 per cent. of the workmen and operatives involved in these strikes were foreigners of the non-English speaking races, and their efforts were planned and directed for the most part by officials of the avowedly revolutionary organization known as the "Industrial Workers of the World," whose policy seems to have been to extend the strikes in furtherance of their own plans, rather than bring them to an amicable close in the interest of the workmen who were submitting to their guidance. In most of these strikes there were considerable manifestations of violence, and it was found necessary to enroll large numbers of special deputies and other peace officers, to enable the regular police forces to control the disposition toward mob rioting. This and other features peculiar to these strikes, are fully explained in the textual notes below, which form the largest part of the presentation.

OCTOBER 1—Thirty-five employes of the Trenton, Bristol and Philadelphia Street Railroad Co., which operates a line between Philadelphia and Trenton, quit work because of the refusal of the company officials to grant an increase of four cents, or from 21 to 25 cents per hour, a nine hour work day whenever possible to so arrange the time schedules, recognition

of the union, and the settlement by arbitration of such questions involving differences between the company and its employes, as may arise thereafter.

The interests of the strikers were being looked after by representatives of the National Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employes Association. The first week of the strike passed over without trouble of any kind, but at the beginning of the second week a number of new men were brought from New York and other places by the company to take the places of its absent employes. This move on the company's part tended to provoke and increase disorder which had been more or less manifest since the strike began. The cars and crews of strike breakers were attacked on almost every trip, notwithstanding the authorities were making every possible effort to preserve the peace. The strike lasted ten weeks, or until December 12, when the men gave up the contest and returned to work under former conditions.

The wage loss is estimated at $5,250.

October 3—Sixty-five union bookbinders employed by the Quinn & Boden Company of Rahway, went on strike for an increase from $21 to $24 per week in their wages. Two days later, work was resumed under a compromise which was satisfactory to both sides. The wage loss was $500.

October 7—A number of union painters employed by the firm of Woolston & Buckle, Plainfield, quit work because of the employment of some non-union men on the same job.

October 11—About three hundred tailors employed in a number of Newark shops making and altering women's coats, went on strike to enforce a demand made on their behalf for an increase in wages ranging from $1 to $2 and working time not to exceed fifty hours per week. On the third day of the strike, twelve of the smaller contractors employing about 125 operatives, agreed to the demands and resumed work. At the end of the second week more than two-thirds of the strikers had returned to work, and their terms having been agreed to, the others followed in the course of a few days. The wage loss was estimated at $1,500.

October 13—Sixty laborers employed by the Hopatcong Construction Company in track laying through Madison and Chatham, struck to enforce a demand they had made for a workday of nine hours without corresponding reduction in wages. Disturbances of a serious character broke out almost immediately after the strike was begun, and several of the ring leaders were arrested and fined heavily. The employing company was willing to concede the nine hour day, but would pay for only the actual time worked at the rate which prevailed when the laborers were first employed. The strike was a failure; some returned to work at the old terms, and the others were replaced by new men. The wage loss during the continuance of the strike was $200.

October 17—A number of silk weavers employed in the mill of Cohen & Cohen, Paterson, went on strike for an increase in wages, claiming that they were receiving one cent less per yard than the prevailing rate paid to union weavers. The strike was settled by a compromise the following day.

OCTOBER 20—Two hundred and fifty men and twelve women employed in the sizing department of the F. Berg & Company hat factory at Orange, quit work to enforce a demand they had made for piece work on a certain class of goods, and also for the abolition of a fining system under which, it was claimed, very considerable reductions were unfairly made in their weekly earnings. The strike lasted one week and was settled by a compromise favorable to the operatives. The wage loss as reported, was $4,000.

NOVEMBER 7—A dispute between factions of the marble and stone cutters' union, and the sheet iron and metal workers union, brought about a suspension of work on several new buildings in Perth Amboy and New Brunswick. The delay was both irritating and costly to the contractors, and resulted in a self inflicted loss of wages amounting to upwards of $300.

STRIKE OF SILK WORKERS IN PASSAIC COUNTY MILLS.

NOVEMBER 10—One of the most serious labor disturbances experienced by the silk industry in New Jersey was precipitated by the action of five hundred broad goods weavers employed in the Henry Doherty Silk Co.'s mill at Paterson, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country, in quitting work because of the company's endeavoring to introduce the four-loom system, which had been in vogue for some time in other large competing mills in Pennsylvania and New England.

The four-loom regulation had been under discussion for some time, and a duly appointed arbitrator had the question of its fairness under consideration, when, by their action in striking, the weavers took the question into their own hands for settlement. The strike was not favored by the United Textile Workers' Union, and the men involved were, therefore, induced by agents of the "Industrial Workers of the World" to cut loose from the old and comparatively conservative authority of their own trade union, and place the management of the strike in the hands of that radical organization. Under its control, which soon became absolute, measures were promptly adopted to extend the strike to all silk mills and silk dye houses in the State. These were unqualifiedly successful so far as the establishment in Passaic County was concerned, and within a few weeks after the strike began in the Doherty mills, a majority of the employes of practically all the silk firms in Paterson and vicinity were enrolled in the new organization. The strike of weavers was rapidly extended to other mills, until approximately 5,000 men and women engaged in this branch of the industry had joined the movement. The warpers and loom fixers of the Doherty, and several other mills quit work in sympathy with the weavers, but this feature of the strike did not attain very large proportions, and in the early part of February, practically all the warpers and fixers whose places had not been filled, returned to the mills.

On February 20th a mass meeting of silk workers was held at which a scale of prices to prevail in the mills of Paterson, which had previously been arranged by a committee of the strikers, was ratified. An agreement embodying the new schedule and also providing for a full recognition of

the union (I. W. W.) including the right to maintain shop committees to look after the interests of the workers, and see that the terms of the agreement, when ratified by the mill owners, should be strictly carried out.

The piece prices for weaving ranged from 7 to 9 cents a yard, according to the number of picks, the average being about 7½ cents. Under this scale, weavers earned an average of $12 per week of 55 hours. The prices demanded in the new minimum wage schedule varied from 9 to 11 cents per yard, which was equal to an increase ranging from 22 per cent for the higher to 28 per cent. for the lower priced goods. The absolute refusal of the large mill owners to sign the schedule was followed by the succession of strikes in nearly all the mills that brought the number of weavers who had gone out up to 5,000, or about one-third of the total number engaged in that branch of the industry. Of the seventy or more firms to whom the schedule was submitted, seventeen of the smaller ones accepted the conditions of the schedule and their operatives were permitted to return to work. These were for the most part concerns that had large orders on hand. The other manufacturers declared the scale to be entirely impracticable, and utterly declined to enter into any agreement involving recognition of the organization (I. W. W.) that had conducted the strike.

On March 3, the strikers having waived the recognition of the union, and consented to a readjustment of the minimum wage scale which in its corrected form the employers agreed to pay, the strike came to an end, and practically all the weavers whose places had not been filled returned to work. Under the new minimum wage scale, weavers are said to earn an average of $14 per week.

Although the operations of almost every silk mill in Paterson were necessarily restricted during the continuance of the strike, none of them were actually obliged to suspend work. A sufficient number of weavers and other trained operatives remained in the mills to permit their being run, with the aid of such outside help as could be obtained, to from one-third to one-half their full capacity. In the course of the strike there were very few instances of law breaking or violence. A number were arrested for "picketing" in a manner evasive of the rights of others, and of these, two received jail sentences of 90 and 30 days respectively, and one was required to pay a fine of $10.

On March 4th, the strike was ended by an agreement under which an advance in wages was conceded, but recognition of the union organized by the Industrial Workers of the World was refused. During the progress of the strike the dye house employes showed symptoms of dissatisfaction and a voluntary increase of $1.00 per week was given them. About one hundred and twenty mills were involved to a greater or less extent, and the average number of men and women idle for periods ranging from three to four months, was approximately 5000.

The Henry Doherty mills, where the strike originated, had 500 operatives idle for a period of three months, at a wage loss of $70,000. The most conservative estimate places the total wage loss resulting from the strike in all mills at not less than $800,000.

REOPENING OF THE SILK STRIKE.

In the early stages of the strike described above, a large number of the smaller mill owners who had urgent contracts on hand conceded everything demanded by the union and signed agreements to that effect. This pressure removed, and the advent of the comparatively dull season, was followed by an almost general repudiation of these contracts, the reason assigned for doing so, being that the orderly management of mill operation was practically impossible because of the continuous interference of the shop committees. A strike of the weavers and some other operatives of these mills was started on April 4th, and continued to the first of May, when an agreement was reached regarding wages and the number of looms to be run by individual weavers, under which work was resumed in the larger number of mills effected by the strike. The largest number of operatives involved at any time did not exceed 1,500, and the average from the time of its beginning until the latter part of May when the strike was practically ended. The wage loss was not less than $100,000. In the settlement of the strike, the mill owners without exception refused to recognize the Industrial Workers of the World, or any shop committees acting for that body.

During the progress of this strike there were some very determined efforts made to intimidate operatives who had declined to join it; marching bands with cards displayed on their hats bearing the inscription: "Don't be a scab" visited one mill after another, daily, to the great annoyance of the mill owners and their employes. About fifty men out of a large band of these marchers who had refused to obey the order to disperse, were arrested, and on being arraigned before the Recorder the next day, all but a few of them were sentenced to pay fines of $20, or go to jail for 20 days. Out of the entire number, there was only one man who gave America as his birth place; all the others were Russian Jews, Syrians, Armenians, or natives of some of the countries of southeastern Europe. The charges were "disorderly conduct" and "loitering." Representatives of the Industrial Workers of the World, under whose guidance the strike was being conducted, made a fruitless effort to secure the release of the prisoners. During the progress of the strike the policy of not permitting out of town speakers to address meetings in Paterson was strictly adhered to by the authorities.

NOVEMBER 17—Eight machinists employed in the Schwartzenbach-Huber Silk Mills at West Hoboken, quit work to enforce a demand they had made for an increase of wages. The strikers returned to work after one week's idleness, a compromise satisfactory to both sides having been made. Wage loss reported, was $200.

NOVEMBER 18—Nine teamsters employed by the firm of E. W. McClave & Son, lumber dealers of Harrison, quit work to enforce a demand they had made for an increase in wages of one dollar per week. They had been receiving $14, and asked for $15 per week. The strike was a failure and at the end of two weeks all returned to work at the old rate. The wage loss was $270.

NOVEMBER 22—Twenty-one weavers employed in the Harris, Manley Silk Company's mill at Paterson, quit work because a reduction of one-half a cent per yard had been made in all the variety of goods woven. Notice of the coming reduction had been given to the wearers several weeks before it was made, the reason given that the cut was unavoidable because of competition. After three days the weavers agreed to the reduction and returned to work. The wage loss was $115.

DECEMBER 4.—Seventy-six men employed in the plating and polishing department of the Victor Talking Machine Company at Camden, quit work because of objections to a new foreman that had been appointed over them. The strike lasted two days, and was called off by the men who applied for their places under previously prevailing terms. The wage loss, as reported, was $359.

DECEMBER 12—About 500 union machinists employed in the marine engine shops of Hudson County, after having been at work for only a few days following the termination of the general strike of organized machinists which began on May 1, 1911, again quit work on orders from the walking delegate, because of some misunderstanding regarding the terms of settlement.

DECEMBER 15—Seventy men employed at the Barber Asphalt Works at Perth Amboy, quit work because a demand made by them for an increase of twenty-five per cent per ton for unloading the asphalt from vessels at the docks had been refused. After a partial suspension of work for two days, an entirely new gang of laborers was employed and the strikers all laid off.

DECEMBER 22—Thirty moulders employed by the Trenton Foundry and Machine Co. at Trenton, quit work because two of their fellow workmen had been discharged, because, as stated by the superintendent, their services were not satisfactory. The foundry had been working under agreement with the Moulders Union, but was declared an "open shop" immediately after the strike was inaugurated, and the places of the strikers were gradually filled by new men.

DECEMBER 28—Twenty-five men employed as "tackers" in the works of the Castle Kid Co., at Camden, struck against a readjustment of piece prices, which, they claimed would increase their work and greatly reduce their earnings. The strikers were all discharged and new men employed in their places.

JANUARY 8—Six etchers, employed by the American Swiss File & Tool Company at Elizabeth, quit work because of dislike for their foreman. After being idle for three weeks the strikers withdrew their opposition to the foreman, and returned to work. The wage loss was $250.

JANUARY 20—Seven tire makers employed by the Thermoid Rubber Co., at Trenton, quit work because of a reduction in the piece prices formerly paid. The company, it appears, had been paying more for the particular kind of work on which these men had been employed than was being paid at the

works of competing manufacturers, and was also selling its tires at a proportionately higher price. For business reasons it was deemed expedient to cut down the prices of tires to its competitors' figures, and to do so without loss, had to reduce piece work prices to the same level as prevailed in other factories. The places of the strikers were filled by new hands.

JANUARY 22—A threatened strike of trolley men employed on the line of the Trenton & Mercer County Traction Co. was averted by a compromise, under which a motorman who had been discharged by the superintendent of the road for disobedience of orders, had his punishment reduced to ten days' suspension from work without pay.

FEBRUARY 23—About 800 stitchers employed in the embroidery mills of Hudson County, went on strike for an increase in wages, and 1,600 girl helpers were forced into idleness as a consequence. The shops chiefly affected by the strike are situated in Jersey City Heights, Hoboken, and North Bergen. The Stitchers Union presented a list of demands to the shop owners previous to the strike, relating chiefly to prices to be paid for second class work, recognition of the union, and the abolition of night work. These several propositions were embodied in a contract which the factory owners were requested to sign. The wage scale submitted by the union provided for piece prices which will enable stitchers to earn from $27 to $33 per week, according to the character of the machine used. The employers opposed the piece work system, and insisted that all work should be paid for by the hour. They were also firm in the determination to insist on their right to employ non-union men whenever the union was unable to furnish a sufficient number of its members, and that night work should be permitted and paid for at an increased rate. The employers also demanded that certain shops which now pay a scale higher than that submitted by the union, should reduce their wages accordingly. The employers' proposition also submitted a lower scale for second class work. The employers' plan of settlement was unanimously rejected, and a strike ordered without a dissenting voice.

According to the President of the union, there were 120 shops in Hudson County, and in twelve of these the agreement had been signed and the men at work in them were instructed not to go out. Union pickets were established in the vicinity of all the factories on Jersey City Heights, West Hoboken, North Bergen and West New York. On February 26, it was reported that fifty factory owners had agreed to the union's terms and their employes were at work, while the strike was on in 70 shops, but in this number was included all the large ones. The helpers who quit work with the stitchers formed a union of their own, and passed resolutions to the effect that they would back up the strikers to the end.

On February 28th, a statement was issued by the employers declaring in effect that if the strikers failed to return to work within three days, all shops at that time employing union men would discharge them forthwith, and that only non-union help would be employed in the future. At the appointed time the factory owners began employing non-union men, and a most decided movement in favor of returning to work set in among the strikers. On April 1, a resolution was passed at a meeting of the union, to abandon the

strike and permit all members to return to their respective factories on the best terms that they could secure. Under the new order of things, the shops that had signed the union agreement will continue to be bound by its terms, while those that had not done so, are at liberty to employ whom they choose at such wages as may be mutually satisfactory. The strike lasted five weeks, and the wage loss was estimated at $350,000.

FEBRUARY 29—Forty masons employed by two firms in Hackensack, went on strike to compel all employers in that city and surrounding country to recognize the unions and establish the closed shop. The open shop system of employment had prevailed in Hackensack since the employers won in a strike which took place there four years ago, although the hours of labor and wages established by the union were strictly observed. The strike, which was instigated by an organizer that visited the town, ended in a few days and was not successful. Wage loss, approximately, $400.

FEBRUARY 29—Twenty-one employes of Schuster & Obertz, at Hawthorn, manufacturers of mirrors, quit work because of being required to work fifteen minutes more each day than formerly. The strike lasted one week and was unsuccessful. The wage loss, as reported, was $197.

MARCH 8—Six drivers employed by the National Casket Co., at Hoboken, went on strike to secure an increase of wages and also to bring about the restoration to work of one of their number who had been discharged by the superintendent for insubordination. The drivers were being paid $10 a week and wanted $12. An express wagon sent to carry a casket from the factory to New York, was stoned on its way to the ferry, and a coal truck driver, approaching the works with a load of fuel, was warned against attempting to make a delivery under threats of having his harness destroyed. The strike had continued little more than one day when the superintendent of the company agreed to the demands of the men in the matter of wages, and the reinstatement of the man he had discharged.

On March 12, the same men quit again on being informed by the manager that the settlement previously made had not received the approval of the board of directors of the company, and that wages would be the same as formerly, from $7 to $10 per week. Other men were employed at an agency in New York to take the drivers' places. One of these, while driving from Hoboken to Jersey City, was attacked by a crowd of over two hundred strike sympathizers, and escaped severe violence only through the efforts of his police guards. In the course of the melee the driver fled and the casket was destroyed. Several undertakers in Hoboken and Jersey City who were in sympathy with the strikers, refused to accept caskets from the company until it had made a satisfactory settlement with its drivers. There being more or less violence each succeeding day, the company threatened to close its factory at Hoboken permanently if proper protection was not extended to its drivers by the police. One of the strikers was caught in the act of throwing a stone at a new driver, and was arrested. Two men driving a wagon containing a load of caskets were attacked by a mob of strike sympathizers when near Jersey City and driven from their charge. Taking

refuge in a moving trolley car, they were pursued, overtaken, and severly beaten by the mob.

The progress of the strike from commencement to its final close on April 16, was marked by steadily recurring disturbances of the public peace, and the police of Hoboken, and to some extent also of Jersey City, were kept busy in the endeavor to protect the wagons and trucks of the Casket Company and its new drivers from attack by strikers and their sympathizers.

The strike was declared off, when the company agreed to reemploy all its old drivers at $12 per week, and an allowance of $2 extra for Sunday work, which each man would be expected to perform every two weeks. The company refused to reemploy the man whose discharge for insubordination had led to the strike in the first place, but other employment having been secured by him, the subject of his reinstatement did not come up for discussion in the final settlement. The strike was decidedly successful, and the wage loss of those directly concerned in it, was $260.

PASSAIC VALLEY TEXTILE STRIKE.

MARCH 14—Closely following the successful strikes of the textile workers of Lawrence, Mass., and while the strike of Paterson silk weavers was still in progress, a condition of dissatisfaction and unrest which became apparent among the textile operatives of the Passaic Valley, culminated in a strike by 300 weavers of the Forstmann & Huffmann Company, the movement spreading so rapidly that within a few days about 4,000 of the nearly 10,000 textile workers employed in the principal mills of Passaic, Clifton and Garfield became involved. Two causes contributed in about equal degree toward precipitating the strike at this time; one of these was the success of the Lawrence movement, and the other, the more than ordinarily energetic pressure brought to bear on the operatives, by organizers of that new and extremely radical organization known as the "Industrial Workers of the World." Of the total number involved in the strike as voluntary participants, 60 per cent were men, 30 per cent women, and 10 per cent were youths of both sexes under 16 years of age. With the exception of a comparatively small number of German and English speaking workmen, practically all who were employed in the branches of the trade requiring the most skill, the nationalities of the strikers were, in the order of their numerical importance, Polish, Slavish, Italian, Hungarian and Russian. Dissatisfaction with wage conditions may be said to exist in a more or less intense form wherever large groups of workers of these races are found, and the attitude of passive discontent which characterizes them under normal circumstances, is easily converted into one of open hostility to employers, when once persuaded that no improvement in matters appertaining to their work can be brought about by peaceful means. A most vigorous propaganda based on this idea had been carried on among the operatives for some weeks by agents and organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World, and considerable progress was made in the establishment of local unions. The successful strike at Lawrence, Mass., under the guidance of this organization, had much to do with preparing the way for its assumption of leadership here and the establishment for the time being of almost absolute authority over the mill operatives.

There appears to be two factions of the "Industrial Workers," both of which were represented by organizers decidedly hostile to each other, and each making every possible effort to bring the strike and all engaged in it under its own control. The bitterness engendered by this rivalry between factional union leaders, the impractical character of the demands advanced, together with the policy of disregard of law advocated and also practiced so far as opportunity offered, were the direct means of alienating public sympathy, and bringing the strike to an abortive close six weeks after it was begun.

Voluntary increases in wages and piece prices ranging from five to ten per cent. were made by several mill owners some time before the commencement of the strike and doubtless this concession had much to do with influencing more than half of the total number of operatives employed in the various mills to ignore both branches of the union and remain at work. The textile workers of Passaic were organized by the conservative branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, the headquarters of which are in Detroit, and the initial steps in the strike were taken under its direction. Within a week after the first walkout, the national organizer of the Chicago, or untra-radical faction of the same organization, appeared upon the scene, and endeavored to assume at once the direction of the strike, insisting at the same time that the textile workers unions, already formed, should place themselves under the jurisdiction of the wing of the Industrial Workers represented by himself, and antagonizing the representative of the comparatively conservative Detroit branch in every possible way.

The Industrial Workers of the World appears to be an International revolutionary organization, into which it is planned to bring American workmen together in thirteen National Industrial Departments, each consisting as far as practicable of wage earners in the general lines of industry suggested by their particular titles, as, for instance: Department of Mining Industry; Department of Transportation Industry; Department of Metal and Machinery Industry; Department of Public Service Industries, etc.

This organization does not attempt to disguise the fact that its ultimate purpose is nothing less than a world-wide revolution which will place it in full control of all the machinery of human society. In this respect the Detroit and Chicago branches are in perfect accord, the only difference between them being as to the means that should be employed in furtherance of the end which both have in view. The Detroit faction is said to favor a program not differing greatly from that of the ordinary trades unions, which it regards as sure to lead by a properly guided process of evolution to the final triumph of labor over capital. The Chicago wing of the organization, if correctly represented by its leaders and spokesmen, is frankly in favor of revolution by the immediate use of any and all available means. The preamble to its constitution, adopted in 1905, reads as follows:

"The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among the millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

"Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political field, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor, through an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party."

During the past year this decidedly militant organization seems to have been very much in evidence throughout the country as the guiding authority in strikes, particularly those involving large bodies of non-English speaking workmen. The Chicago branch of the Industrial Workers seems to have specialized this class of labor for the reason, probably, that having as yet no clear understanding of the influence of public opinion in this country, and only a very vague comprehension of personal and property rights under our laws, they should, for these reasons, prove the more tractable instruments for carrying out a program of agitation so radically different to that heretofore followed by American trades unions. As soon as possible after an organization of these workmen had been effected, the policy seems to be to inaugurate a strike, the control of which is invariably assumed by agents from headquarters, who direct matters with little or no reference to the wishes or interests of those whom they pretend to represent. Demands relating to wages, working hours, and recognition of the authority of the union, are made as a rule, less with a view to securing the acquiescence of employers, than to provoking their determined resistance. If the first demands are granted, others follow in quick succession, until, according to the declared purpose of the organization, "capital is driven from the field and the control of the machinery of production passes into the hands of the workers."

Previous to the commencement of the strike, several of the mills in Passaic and its vicinity had made voluntary advances in wages of from five to ten per cent. After the assumption of control by the "Industrial Workers" and the inauguration of the strike which drew nearly one-half of their ordinary working forces from the mills, a demand was made for an increase of fifty per cent in the prices per yard for weaving, the abolition of both bonuses and fines, recognition of the union (I. W. W.), and its shop committees, double pay for overtime, and the rectification of other grievances growing out of mill regulations.

Under the wage schedule in force immediately previous to the strike, the average weekly wage of mill employes, men and women, was $7.75 per week, and for youths of both sexes under 16 years of age, the weekly rate was $3.00. The scale varied slightly in most of the mills, some having a fixed rate for various grades of goods, with or without a bonus, while others paid a flat rate of fourteen cents per hour, with a bonus amounting to 66 2-3 per cent of the hourly rate for every 252,000 picks, which would guarantee a weekly wage of $8 plus the bonus, which may amount to from $3 to $4 additional. Under favorable conditions, many of the more skillful workers earned $14 per week of fifty-five working hours, but the earnings of a much greater number did not exceed $6.

The mills involved in the strike, with the number of operatives employed and the number of these that took part in the strike, were as follows:

	Number Employed.	Number on Strike.
Botany Worsted Co.	4,500	800
Forstmann & Huffmann	1,900	1,300
Gera Mills	1,100	800
Dundee Textile Co.	400	300
Brighton Mills	890	75
Garfield Woolen Mills	800	600

With the exception of the Garfield Worsted Mills, which were closed when its operatives joined the strike, and did not reopen until it was over, all the establishments involved succeeded in running with reduced forces up to about 40 per cent of full capacity, which was increased by the gradual return of many employes who had been forced into the strike through fear of personal injury, and of others who, seeing no prospect of success, were anxious to secure their old positions.

During the progress of the strike public meetings were held, at which the strikers were addressed in their several languages. In Passaic there were very few outbreaks of disorder, and only two or three arrests were made, the policy of the Detroit faction, which was in control, being to use only legitimate and peaceful means for the attainment of their ends; but in Garfield, matters were not so satisfactory. There, the Chicago branch leaders attempted to wrest control of the strikers and their organization from the Detroit men, and the results were numerous clashes between the followers of the rival leaders, and between the strikers and police. The addresses to the strikers delivered by the leaders of the Chicago faction were in a tone of the most unqualified defiance of organized government and all its agencies for the suppression of violence.

The first and only occasion on which fire arms were used during the strike, was when a body of deputy sheriffs and local police stationed at the gate of the Forstmann & Huffmann mill, at Garfield, dispersed a large crowd of strikers who insisted on holding a meeting in the road a little way from the main entrance to the plant. The speaker, an organizer of the Chicago faction, was arrested after a struggle in which clubs and fists were freely used. The deputies fired several rifle shots in reply to a fusillade of stones directed against them by the retiring strikers.

The last of the strikers to hold out returned to the mills on May 1st; the duration of the strike ranged from twenty-four days in the Forstmann & Huffmann mill to thirty-six days in the Dundee Textile Company's mill. The wage loss as reported by the several concerns amounted to $119,000, and as all returned to work under practically the conditions which prevailed before the strike, the entire movement was a very costly failure.

The cessation of wages brought distress to many of the strikers who had been longest idle, and a commissary department was established at which food was supplied to a large number of operatives and their families. The textile workers are, as a rule, temperate and thrifty; in many cases both man and wife work in the mills, the wages of the husband being insufficient to meet family wants, particularly when there are children. These also, invariably go to work when old enough and add their contribution to the family maintenance. About 60 per cent of the operatives are married, and

these live in three or four room tenements, for which they pay from $8 to $9 per month. Unmarried workmen lodge with these families and pay $1.50 per month for sleeping accommodations. As many as eight of these lodgers, together with the renting family, make their homes in one apartment of four rooms, and in addition to the monthly fee for lodging, pay from $1.50 to $2.00 per week for cooking the food, which is furnished by themselves. It is a remarkable fact that notwithstanding all this, many of these people manage to send out of their earnings, considerable sums of money to relatives in the countries from which they came.

During the course of the strike, 152 special deputies were sworn in by the sheriff of the county to assist the municipal authorities in preserving the peace, and from the beginning to the end of the strike only 75 new men were employed to take the place of the strikers. The aggregate number on strike was 3,87, and the wage loss was, as reported, $119,000.

STRIKE OF SILK WORKERS IN HUDSON COUNTY MILLS.

MARCH 14—Three hundred girls employed in the mills of the Schwartzenbach-Huber Company at Bayonne, went on strike for a reduction of working hours from 10 to 9 per day, an increase of $1.00 per week in wages, and payment of wages weekly instead of every two weeks. These operatives worked by the day, and the piece workers employed in the mill, who were much the larger number, refused to join in the strike. A number of girls were brought from the Union Hill mills of the company to take the places of those who had gone out. Crowds of the strikers and their sympathizers gathered about the mill and its vicinity, and several were arrested charged with throwing missiles of various kinds at the windows.

Statements made by the strikers that their wages were about $8 per week were disproved by the mill superintendent who opened the pay books for inspection by the newspaper reporters. The lists were examined for several months back, and where such pay as $3 or $5 appeared, it was found to have been drawn either by learners or by girls who had worked only a few days. It was shown that girls ranging in age from 17 to 21 years had drawn on the last pay day sums ranging from $18.13 to $22.23 for two weeks work. A disposition on the part of the strikers to return to work was checked after a number had done so by agents of the Industrial Workers of the World, who gathered the strikers and their sympathizers in halls, on the platforms of which were displayed red banners bearing inscriptions: "Away with capitalism" and "I. W. W.," and addressed them in terms calculated to increase their discontent.

Efforts were being made by representatives of the same organization to extend the Bayonne strike to all other silk mills in Hudson and Bergen counties, particularly those owned by the Schwarzenbach-Huber Co. On March 26th, the 120 weavers of the same company's mill at Hackensack went on strike, as did also a large proportion of the force employed in the West Hoboken mill, in which 2,000 workers were employed. In these mills, as in the Bayonne establishment, an increase of wages was conceded by the company, but no material improvement in the situation followed; some of the

strikers accepted the increases offered and returned to work, only to become targets for the abuse and denunciation of the larger number who still held out.

On March 25, a committee representing the strikers of the Bayonne mill presented the following demands as a condition of returning to work:

1. Abolition of the three and four loom system.
2. A general increase of 50 per cent on all the work done in the mill.
3. Overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and a half.
4. All employes to be reinstated in the places held at the beginning of the strike.
5. All disputes to be referred to the shop committee.

The company officials declined going beyond the concessions already made, as to do so, they held, would be tantamount to turning the entire conduct of the business of the mill over to the shop committee.

The strike had meanwhile extended to the Schwarzenbach-Huber mills at West Hoboken, to which, as to the other plants owned by this company, agents of the I. W. W., and delegations of the Bayonne strikers had carried stories of heavy and unwarranted fines and diverse other forms of injustice and oppression practiced on the employes of the Bayonne establishment. Every reasonable effort appears to have been made by the company to secure an opportunity to disprove such charges by requiring those making them to produce some evidence of their truth, but without success.

At one or another time during the progress of the strike, there were manifestation of dissatisfaction in practically every silk mill in the county, and a partial suspension of work for varying periods of time in some of them. These disturbances were met by sufficient concessions to bring about a full resumption of work in every case except that which was centered in the Schwarzenbach-Huber mills, particularly the one at Bayonne; however an agreement which brought the strike to a close was reached between that company and its employes as represented by shop committees of its several mills, without the intervention of representatives of the Industrial Workers of the World. The plan agreed upon provides for an increase in wages of 10 per cent., and for the maintenance of the "open shop" principle. About April 15, practically all the operatives of the mills concerned in this strike had returned to work.

During the progress of the general silk strike, the Poidebard Silk Company, of Jersey City Heights, granted an advance in the wage schedule of its weavers, the continuance of which was made conditional on the rates or prices not being higher than those of other silk mills in Hudson County after the strike then in progress had been settled. After the cessation of these strikes, it was found that the new Poidebard wage scale was from 5 to 20 per cent. more than those of the other mills. On the company insisting on a readjustment according to the original agreement, all the weavers quit work. Their places were gradually filled with new help.

On April 18, 300 weavers of the Rogers, Thompson, Givernaud Company at West Hoboken went on strike for an increase in wages and recognition of the union (I. W. W.). The strike lasted six weeks, and resulted in a satisfactory compromise on the question of wages, but an utter failure so far as recognition of the union was concerned. The wage loss in this

mill was $2,100. The wage loss to all operatives engaged in the silk strike in Hudson County is estimated at an average of $70 each, or approximately $240,000 for all.

In replying to inquiries relative to the strike and its effects on the silk industry in New Jersey, the proprietor of one of the largest mills expressed the opinion that under present conditions the mills of Pennsylvania with their lower wage scale, longer working hours, and four looms per weaver, against two in this State, must inevitably force our mills out of the trade, unless these and other conditions are equalized very soon.

APRIL 2—One hundred and seventy-five weavers employed in the mills of the Summit Silk Company, at Summit, quit work because an advance in piece prices and recognition of the shop committee of their union had been refused by the mill superintendent. Two days later the entire plant was closed, which increased the number of idle operatives to 300 (200 men and 100 women). Efforts made by agents of the organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World to form a branch of their union among the mill workers failed, and on April 26, after being idle three and one-half weeks, the mills were reopened with practically all the old working force in their places. The strike was a failure, and the wage loss, as reported, was approximately $6,000.

APRIL 2—One hundred and fifty stitchers employed in the handkerchief factory of the Herrmann, Aukam & Co. at South River, quit work because the superintendent of the factory refused to discharge a foreman, who had, the strikers charged, treated them unfairly. Efforts made to induce the entire working force to join in the demand for the foreman's discharge having failed, the strikers resumed work after having been idle eight days. The wage loss was estimated at $900.

APRIL 9—Six hundred hod carriers and other laborers, employed in and about Montclair, went on strike to secure higher wages and a shorter work day. The employers most affected were the Osborne & Marcellus Company, road builders of Upper Montclair; F. W. Gibbs Co., general contractors; New York Telephone Co., Public Service Gas Co. and Montclair Water Co. The laborers demanded an eight-hour work day, a two years' contract of employment, with 22½ cents per hour for the first year, and 25 cents per hour for the second year. The men had been working ten hours per day and receiving from $1.50 to $1.55 per day. A local union was formed by the laborers immediately after the commencement of the strike, under the title—International Hodcarriers and Laborers Union, Local No. 198.

Violence marked the progress of the strike almost from its beginning. The entire police force of Montclair and Upper Montclair, supplemented by thirty deputies sworn in by the Sheriff, were required for the preservation of order, and the protection of other laborers who desired to remain at work. In an attack by a marching column of laborers on some men engaged in digging a sewer, one policeman was so badly injured that he was removed to the local hospital in a critical condition. The strike spread to

Caldwell, Cedar Grove and Glen Ridge, and the number engaged in it was estimated at 1,000. Most of these men were intimidated into leaving their work by threats of violence if they refused to do so. Several conflicts occurred between the strikers and non-union gangs of laborers who refused to join them, and about twenty arrests were made. Practically all who participated in the strike were Italians, as were also all the laborers who were forced to quit work. Among those who joined in the strike were some laborers employed by the town of Montclair, who worked eight hours per day and were paid $1.75.

The strikers were gradually replaced by non-union men, and about two weeks after its commencement the strike came to a close with nothing gained by those who participated in it. The wage loss was estimated at $15,000.

APRIL 12—Eighteen men employed in the comb works of the Arlington Company, at Arlington, quit work because of some disagreement over the price of brushes and buffs furnished by the company. The matter was satisfactorily adjusted without loss of time.

APRIL 15—Thirty-six wool sorters employed in the mills of the Howland Croft, Sons & Co., manufacturers of worsted yarns at Camden, quit work because the firm refused an advance in piece prices. The firm explained, in answer to inquiries regarding the strike, that its wool sorters is the only group of workmen in the mills who work by the piece, and prices vary according to the character of the wool to be sorted. The men were all connected with the wool sorters union of Philadelphia, but, although no objection was ever raised to their membership, the union was never directly or indirectly recognized by the firm. It appears that the men had by mutual agreement limited their earnings to a little less than $31.00 every two weeks, and this amount they earned regularly whether they worked 60, 58 or 55 hours per week, and in winter time the work day was usually from an hour to an hour and a half shorter because of want of daylight. The demand which preceded the strike was for an increase in prices which would permit the earning of $18.00 per week of 55 hours, without increasing the output of work. The men were assured by the firm that if they took off the limit of production which they had imposed upon themselves, they might earn that or even a larger amount, but declined to advance prices, having first ascertained that the mill had been paying more for the work in question than any of its competitors. The men are reported to have acknowledged their ability to make more money at the rates that were being paid, but would not break the custom by increasing their product of work. The company declining to pay more, the men quit work after having been notified that those of them who did so would never be employed again in any capacity. The company had always made a practice of running the mills steadily through good and bad times alike, so that employes might have work, but this was not considered by the men in making their decision to quit. No statement of wage loss can be made because the firm states that under no circumstances will any of the strikers ever again enter its employ.

APRIL 17—Sixteen men employed as core makers by the U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. at Burlington, went on strike because of dissatisfaction with orders of their foreman. All returned to work after two days; the strike was a failure. Wage loss to strikers was $70, and to others who could not work in consequence of the strike, $300. The total wage loss was, therefore, $370.

APRIL 18—Fifty union plumbers employed in the plumbing shops of Red Bank, Seabright and other nearby coast resorts, quit work to enforce a demand they had made for the discharge of all non-union men, a full recognition of the union, and an increase of wages from $3.50 to $4.00 per day. The employers refused to entertain the proposal that old and faithful employes who had worked for them many years should be turned away because they did not choose to join the union, and accordingly proclaimed their determination to maintain the "open shop." Non-union men were brought in from New York, Jersey City and other large towns and the places of the strikers were filled. The bosses regarded the strike as being over, and declared that none of their old hands who went out would be allowed to return to work on any terms. The union men still maintained that the strike was on in full vigor and none of their members would return until all their demands were granted. A compromise was effected under which the men returned to work, but the open shop principle was maintained. The wage loss to the men engaged in the strike, was $2,400.

APRIL 18—About 80 union carpenters of New Brunswick and vicinity who had been receiving $3.52 per day for eight hours work, engaged in a strike to enforce a demand they had made for $4 per day. An agreement was reached among the employes under which all bound themselves to refuse any increase of wages.

The strike was declared off on May 2, the men returning at the old rate—$3.52 per day, with the understanding, however, that on November 1, the increase to $4.00 per day will be allowed. The strike lasted 14 days, and the wage loss was approximately $4,000.

APRIL 19—Three hundred laborers, employed at repairing the roadbed and relaying tracks of the Public Service Railway in Highland Park and Raritan Township, struck for an increase in wages of 25 cents per day, or from $1.50 to $1.75 per day. The strikers manifested a disposition to violence and a force of deputies was sworn in to protect the new men that had been employed. No outbreak occurred, however, and about 150 of the laborers returned to work after being out two days; the others were paid off and discharged. Wage loss to those who returned, $450.

APRIL 22—Three hundred and forty-nine employes of the W. J. Wilcox Lard & Refining Company at West New York went on strike for an increase of wages and a reduction of working hours. The strike lasted 3½ days, and being settled by a compromise, was partly successful. The wage loss, as reported, was $1,300.

APRIL 24—Forty girls and one man employed in the shirtwaist factory of Kottler Bros. at Perth Amboy, went on strike for an increase of wages and better working conditions. The strike lasted ten days and was unsuccessful. The wage loss was $500.

APRIL 26—Seventy-five laborers employed by the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Co. at Linden struck for an increase of wages, but returned two days later on the old terms. Wage loss estimated at $220.

APRIL 29—Seventy-three employes of the American Cotton Oil Co., at West New York, went on strike for an increase of wages. They returned 3½ days later under a satisfactory compromise. The wage loss was $900.

MAY 1—The section gangs employed on the New York & Long Branch Railroad between Oceanport and Point Pleasant quit work on this date without making any announcement of their intention. No dissatisfaction was expressed with wages or working hours; the laborers just dropped their tools and started on a march to other sections of the road for the purpose of inducing such workmen as were employed there to join them A gang employed at South Amboy joined the marching column of strikers when they reached that town, and a number of laborers engaged on repairing the railroad bridge over the Raritan River were forced to quit work. The strike extended up and down the line until practically all the road laborers had been forced to suspend work. At Brielle, an attempt was made to wreck the new bridge over the Manasquan River at that place, and a sharp fight occurred between the large force of strikers and a body of twenty-five railroad detectives and others who were hastily assembled for the protection of the property. The rioting laborers were driven from the bridge; some of them were injured in the melee, and twenty-one were arrested by the officers and taken to the jail at Freehold. These prisoners were sentenced to pay a fine of $20, or, in default of payment, to serve thirty days in jail. On the intercession of the Italian Council at Trenton, the action of the court which imposed these alternative penalties was set aside by a Justice of the Supreme Court on the ground of irregularities in the commitments and all were liberated. The only thing bearing the character of a weapon found on the arrested men was a razor, but all were armed while marching with improvised clubs of various kinds.

Two days after quitting work, the strikers announced that they wanted $2 per day of ten hours, and would return to work if this was agreed to by the company superintendent. They had been receiving $1.66 per day. The increase was refused, and about fifty of the laborers returned to work. On May 8, all but a few of the ring leaders, whom the company officials refused to reemploy, had returned to work. About 150 men were involved in the strike, which lasted seven days. The wage loss was estimated at $1,700.

MAY 3—Sixty laborers employed in making repairs on the roadbed of the Erie Railroad at Bloomfield, quit work to enforce a demand they had made for an increase of ten cents per day in wages. They had been receiving $1.50 and wanted $1.60. All who did not return to work next day were discharged and new men employed in their places.

MAY 4—Seventy-five employes of the Pompton Lakes Detonating Cap Works, at Pompton Lakes, quit work because a demand for a general increase of wages which they had made was refused.

MAY 4—Six firemen employed in the Edison Phonograph Works, at Orange, made a demand on the chief engineer for an increase in wages from 25 cents per hour to 31 cents per hour, and a reduction of working time from ten to eight hours per day. Before the demand could be submitted to the general superintendent of the works, four of the firemen walked out. New men were immediately engaged in their places at 31 cents per hour for an eight hour work day.

STRIKE OF EXCAVATORS AND CELLAR DIGGERS OF NEWARK.

On May 6th, 2,200 laborers employed by twenty-four contractors on trench, cellar and sewer digging, street paving and some other lines of work requiring the use of pick and shovel, quit work without having made a request or demand of any kind on their employers, or intimating to them that there was any dissatisfaction with the conditions of their employment. The strike thus inaugurated proved to be one of the most troublesome labor disturbance that the city of Newark and practically all the towns of Essex County have had to deal with in many years.

The striking laborers were all foreigners, with very few among them who could either speak or understand the English language, which circumstance greatly increased the difficulties encountered by their employers in treating with them and embarrassed the authorities in their efforts to prevent violations of the law. It appeared that a union of these men had been formed some time before the beginning of the strike, from the fact that a day or two after quitting work, a demand was submitted to the employing contractors in the name of the union, for a uniform wage rate of 25 cents an hour, a work day of eight hours, and full recognition of the union. The strikers' organization was divided into three separate bodies, each having its own particular headquarters; one of these was at 39 Bedford street, another at 43 Garside street, and the third at 39 Monroe street, all in the city of Newark.

The title assumed by the organization was the "Independent Laborers & Diggers Union of Newark, N. J.," and an agreement covering the following points was submitted to contractors and others employing such labor for their signatures: First—The Independent Laborers and Diggers of Newark, N. J., agree not to go on strike any time previous to May 1st, 1913, unless the subscribing employer "shall during that time employ scabs or other persons not members of the union." Second—The employer agrees to pay twenty-five cents per hour for ten hours per day, and fifty cents per hour for all overtime, or work done on Sundays or holidays. Third—The employer agrees to pay wages on each and every Saturday to all men employed by him, and the agreement is to be mutually binding until May 1st, 1913.

The contractors were taken completely by surprise, and with a few exceptions refused to agree to the terms submitted, declaring that they then had on hand contracts aggregating in amount nearly $1,000,000, which had

been taken on a very small margin of profit, and that any such radical increase in wages as that demanded would mean that the work could only be performed at an enormous loss to themselves. A few of the smaller contractors who had work on hand that was near completion agreed to the union terms, but could not have their men back because the union had decided that there should be an absolute shut down of work until all could return together under union rules.

A few days after the commencement of the strike, the laborers began to march in large bodies from their meeting places, directing their course usually to some point where gangs of laborers were known to be employed; these were usually induced to quit work by threats of violence if they refused to do so. When the forces of the strikers had withdrawn, the laborers who had been subjected to this kind of coercion as a rule returned to their work.

Marching bands of this character invaded the Hudson County municipalities on the east side of the Passaic River, and the towns in the vicinity of Newark. Some of them extended their operations as far as Rutherford and Kingsland in Bergen County, and in the latter place a number of laborers employed in a brick plant were induced to quit work and make demands on their employer corresponding with those of the laborers' union. At Rutherford, sixteen of the marching strikers were arrested by the local police, and after being deprived of knives and revolvers which they carried, were allowed to leave the town. A second visit made to Rutherford by a band of about two hundred strikers brought about a clash with the entire police force of the town; the rioters were driven across the bridge, but threatened to return the next day with a force large enough to overcome all resistance.

The entire police force of Newark was kept on duty practically day and night and more or less sharp conflicts occurred in various parts of the city in the effort to keep the increasing crowds of idle men and their sympathizers under control. In some of the outlying towns special deputies were appointed to aid in the preservation of order. An attempt on the part of a large number of strikers to drive some laborers employed on street repairing at Kearny from their work resulted in a clash with the police in which two of the rioters were shot, and the chief of police severely wounded by a blow on the head from a baseball bat in the hands of one of the mob. As a result of this outbreak of violence, twenty-seven men said to have been active participants in it, were arrested. The trial of these men which took place soon after the riot resulted in the discharge from custody of six of them for want of evidence, and the conviction of twenty-one, who were sentenced to one year each in the penitentiary, and removed from the local jail to that institution on June 17. The conviction of these men was set aside by a Supreme Court Justice on the ground of error in the procedure before the trial court, and insufficient evidence.

On May 25, the union formed by the striking laborers became affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and for a time thereafter "picketing" and marching about the streets of the city in large bodies ceased. On June first, a meeting of representatives of the Essex Trades Council, the

employing contractors, and two organizers of the American Federation of Labor, was held for the purpose of endeavoring to bring about a cessation of the strike by means of arbitration, but the contractors adhering to their original declaration that there was "nothing to arbitrate," the situation remained unchanged. The representatives of the contractors on this committee declared that those whom they represented were willing to discuss the matter of wages and working hours with their own employes, but would not do so with anyone else.

The Essex Trades Council, at a subsequent meeting, passed resolutions condemning the contractors and the Public Service Corporation for refusing to arbitrate, and also for importing strike breakers. Efforts made by the Mayor of Newark and the Social Service Committee of the Federation of Churches to bring about an amicable settlement proved fruitless also. The contractors, believing themselves to be unjustly blamed by the public for refusing arbitration, presented a defence of their attitude through the medium of a letter addressed to the Mayor, of which the following is a copy:

JACOB HAUSSLING,
City Hall, Newark, N. J.

Dear sir:—In response to your request to the contractors who have been affected by the strike of the laborers formerly in their employ, asking that the existing differences between the contractors and their employees be submitted to arbitration, we most respectfully submit to you the following statement of facts and conditions:

You will probably recall that on or about May 6th, without notice or without any requests or demands made upon the employers by these laborers, they quit work. While this condition prevailed almost universally among the contractors, there were, during the following days, a large number of laborers who returned to work, and thereupon the leaders and their followers visited the places where work was progressing and compelled those who were working to leave the work, and from that time until a week ago practically all the work in the city and county was stopped.

SAY THEY FEAR VIOLENCE.

Since that time there have returned to work perhaps six or seven hundred of the laborers, but all these men have been subjected to violence, and it is only through subterfuge that they are successful in getting to the jobs on which they are working.

It is reported to us every day by a majority of the workmen that they would be willing and glad to return to their jobs if they were not prevented through threats of violence to themselves and to their families.

It is hardly necessary for us to call to your attention the numerous occasions on which large bodies of the strikers have appeared at the various jobs now under course of completion and taken the men away from them, taking them to their headquarters and compelling them to join them as strikers, in many cases keeping them as prisoners in the headquarters until they agreed to abide by the orders of the leaders. These encounters between the strikers and those working has, as you know, resulted in bloodshed, and many of the officers have been seriously injured. This state of affairs has induced the better class of the men to leave Newark and seek employment elsewhere at very much reduced pay.

CONDITIONS OF ARBITRATION.

We would also call your attention to the fact that the leaders of these strikers are not laborers themselves, but saloonkeepers, barbers or engaged in other walks of life, and would appear to be engaged in this situation for their own pecuniary gain.

All the above indicates a condition of lawlessness and disregard of the rights of others which, it would seem to us, cannot be the subject of arbitration, and consequently we cannot, under any circumstances, arbitrate with these men as now formed and led by such leaders as they now have.

We are, however, perfectly willing and would gladly invite our men to present to us, individually, any grievance or complaint which they may have against us, but we desire it to be distinctly understood that these complaints and grievances must be presented by the men themselves to their individual employers.

HOW PAY IS ARRANGED.

We feel justified in insisting that as far as it relates to the contracts now in force that the conditions prevailing at the time the men quit the jobs should continue until these contracts are finished and completed.

After such contracts have been completed we will take up with the men the question of wages, hours of labor and other conditions connected with their employment, and arrive at a satisfactory adjustment of all matters in dispute between us and our men. We can then make our bids for future work conform to the new conditions which will prevail as to the cost of labor.

There seems to have arisen an erroneous idea as to the prices we are paying our men, and for your information we would say that the wages which our men received were from $1.60 to $2.00 per day, according to their efficiency and the length of time in our employ. We are compelled to accept all kinds of men, and it is a matter of considerable time before these men acquire sufficient knowledge in the work to warrant an increase in their wages, but very few of them at the start receive less than $1.60 a day.

FACTS DISTORTED.

We are all residents and taxpayers of this city and county, and are jealous of the good name both of the city and county, and are desirous of co-operating with you in stopping violence and lawlessness, but we cannot submit to the dictation and supervision of these men who now control these laborers. We know that conditions have been misrepresented to the men and facts distorted by these leaders for their own private ends.

Thanking you for your courtesy in this matter, we trust these conditions now existing may be speedily remedied.

Angered by the failure to obtain concessions of any kind, the militant portion of the striking laborers resumed the practice of going about the streets in crowds and endeavoring to win over by persuasion or intimidation such men of their class as were found at work. The situation again became so threatening that the police authorities were forced to use every resource at their command for the preservation of order.

On June 5 a riot, beginning with the stoning by women of a group of laborers on the tracks of the D., L. & W. railroad at Nassau and Nesbitt streets, Newark, resulted in the wounding by bullets and other missiles of eight persons, including policemen, one women and a high school boy, who found himself unexpectedly in the center of the crowd while on his way to school. The boy died of his wound a few hours later. All the others recovered, although two of them had received wounds of a very serious character. After this tragic occurrence the police commissioners of Newark ordered a supply of "riot guns" so as to place the force in a better position to cope with what appeared to be the growing spirit of disorder, but no other emergency arose requiring their use, and the struggle was practically aban-

doned during the last week in June. A large proportion of the laborers who inaugurated the strike or were forced into it by intimidation sought and obtained employment elsewhere where their labor was in demand, but as a rule without any improvement in the matter of wages. These were for the most part unmarried men, or if married without families in this country. Of those who remained, largely men with homes and families in Newark, a steadily increasing number had been, from the beginning of June, returning to their former employers, so that toward the end of that month comparatively few of the laborers were still idle. Under these circumstances the leaders declared the strike "suspended," with a promise that in October or November the contractors were to be notified that commencing April 1st, 1913, the demands for enforcement of which the strike was undertaken will be renewed. This early notice is to be given so that the increase in wages may be provided for in making contracts for work after that date.

Among the employers that suffered most from the suspension of work by the laborers was the Public Service Corporation, seven hundred of whose men employed in different departments of the service were thrown into idleness at the very beginning of the strike; of these it is said by their immediate foremen and superintendents not more than ten per cent. went out voluntarily. The others were prevented from working by threats of violence. Of those who went out voluntarily and involuntarily about 400 were employed in the railway department, 200 in the gas department and 85 in the electric department. No formal demand in reference to either wages or working time was made on the Public Service Corporation.

The strike began on May 6th, and lasted about six weeks, with, however, greatly diminished numbers during the latter part of that period. The long interruption of work on streets torn up in preparation for paving, and on opened excavations for cellars, sewers, conduits, etc., and consequent interference with traffic, together with the ever present menace of violence, caused more annoyance and expense than had resulted from any labor disturbance that had occurred in the previous history of the city. The measures that had to be taken for preserving the peace in Newark and adjoining towns of Essex, Hudson and Bergen counties were costly, and the loss to contractors and other employers from the extended suspension of work in which large sums of money had already been invested must have been very considerable.

Owing to the migratory character of the men engaged in the strike, and of a large number of those who were thrown into idleness in consequence thereof, it was practically impossible to ascertain the wage loss with even approximate exactness. The most conservative estimate, however, places it at not less than $110,000.

MAY 8.—Twenty-five employes of the firm of Fielding & Owen, of Lyndhurst, contracting cloak and suit makers, struck for a reduction of working hours from 55 to 50 per week. The strike lasted 14 days and was settled by a compromise satisfactory to both sides. The wage loss was, as reported, $750.

MAY 11.—Twenty-five young women employed as decorators in the Mercer Pottery, at Trenton, quit work because an increase of piece prices had

been refused to them. The strike lasted two weeks and was unsuccessful. Wage loss, $350.

MAY 11.—Sixty-five laborers employed in the Thermoid Rubber Works, at Trenton, quit work without assigning any reason for their action, and beyond the bare statement that they were "on strike," offering no explanation of any kind to their employers. The laborers were divided into a day and a night gang; the strike originated among the night men, who waited for the relieving force and induced them by persuasion and threats to refuse to go to work. A small number returned to the mill the following day, but the majority were replaced by new men. The laborers were all non-English speaking foreigners.

MAY 15.—Thirty section laborers on the Passaic & Delaware Railroad, between Summit and Sterling, quit work because of dissatisfaction with their foreman. The differences were adjusted satisfactorily, and all returned to work next day. Wage loss, $45.

MAY 16.—The "Industrial Workers of the World" succeeded in establishing an organization among the employes of the Standard Silk Co., at Phillipsburg, and as a result four hundred and forty of the operatives quit work on the above date, having first made a demand for an increase in prices. The strike lasted one and one-half days and resulted in an increase of 5 per cent. in wages and a reduction of working time to 55 hours per week.

MAY 21.—Five hundred and seven employes of the Warner Sugar Refining Co., at Edgewater, quit work to enforce a demand they had made for an increase in wages. The strike lasted four days, and was partially successful. Wage loss, $6,135.

MAY 22—Fourteen hod carriers employed on the new Broadway Theatre building, at Long Branch, quit work because an increase of twenty-five cents per day in wages had been refused them. The places of the strikers were promptly filled.

MAY 24.—Twenty mould makers employed in the model making department of the Federal Terra Cotta Works, near Maurer, quit work because an increase in piece prices had been refused them. The strikers established pickets around the works for the purpose of dissuading new men from taking their places. The strike was a failure; some of the men returned to work, and new men were employed in the places of others.

MAY 25.—Five union bakers employed by Mrs. Mary Meyers, at Hoboken, went on strike because of a new man, not a member of the union, having been employed. The strikers placarded the bakery front with denunciations of the proprietress and the new non-union workman, and the one found to be responsible for it was arrested and held in $200 bail for trial.

MAY 27.—Fifty-five laborers employed in the American Creosote Co.'s works, at Newark, and 60 laborers employed in the Balbach Smelting Works, at Newark, quit work without having made any demand with reference to

either wages, working time or other circumstances connected with their employment, although it was generally supposed that they were dissatisfied with the wages they were receiving; after being idle one week, all but fifteen returned to both establishments, and the places of these were taken by new men. The laborers resumed work on the terms and conditions that prevailed when they went out.

MAY 31.—One hundred and thirty-seven employes of the Hightstown Smyrna Rug Co., at Hightstown, struck against a system of docking that had been in operation in the mills. The strike lasted 2½ days, and was settled by a compromise satisfactory to both sides. The wage loss was, as reported, $450.

MAY 31.—A special meeting of the Machinists Union No. 167 was held at Plainfield to take steps toward the establishment in the printing press trade of the eight-hour work day. The intention of the local union is to put in operation a plan for the gradual reduction of working hours which was adopted at the national convention of machinists held at Davenport, Iowa. The desire of the local men is to submit a demand for an eight and one-half hour day to their employers, and thereafter to reduce the time a quarter of a day every six months until the limit of eight hours is reached on June 1st, 1913. The local union seeks the sanction of the national body for a strike in case their employers refuse to endorse the plan. Having received the national union's endorsement, the plan was submitted to the Walter Scott Company, employing 200 men; the Hall Printing Press Co., employing 80 men, and the Potter Printing Press Co., employing 120 men. The Walter Scott Company gave a conditional sanction to the demand, and its workmen returned after one day's idleness; a strike occurred in both the Hall and the Potter Companys' works which lasted two weeks and three weeks respectively. The agreement to which all three companies subscribed will bring about a gradual reduction in working time until January 1, 1914, when eight hours will be the standard work day. The aggregate wage loss reported by the three establishments was $6,800.

JUNE 3.—Two hundred and sixty men employed by the Public Service Gas Company, in its Newark plant, quit work on this date demanding certain concessions in the matter of wages and working hours, which are embodied in a letter addressed to an official of the company, of which the following is a copy:

"To the Public Service Gas Company, Newark, N. J.

The committee representing the employes of the above named gas company begs to acknowledge receipt of the letter containing the offers of the company looking to a settlement of the present strike, and to convey to the company the regrets of the committee that the offers of the company are not satisfactory to the body of men which the committee represents.

At a mass meeting of all the said employes of the gas company, called immediately on receipt of the letter, the following demands of the body were unanimously adopted:

1. All the men who went out must be taken back again and given their former positions. Any strikebreaker or other person occupying these positions must be dismissed therefrom.

2. All firemen, in all departments, shall work eight hours per day and receive the same pay as they did before the present strike.

3. All buggy-men shall work eight hours per day for the same pay as they received before the present strike.

4. All firemen and gas makers' helpers shall work eight hours a day for $2.00 per day.

5. Bricklayers shall work ten hours per day at 25 cents increase on the amount paid them before the strike.

6. All machinists' helpers shall receive $1.75 per day for 10 hours' work.

7. Men in the clinker gang shall work 8 hours per day for the same pay per day they received before the present strike.

8. (a) All common laborers shall receive $1.75 per day for ten hours' work. (b) The common laborers also demand that there be kept at all times in the yard a sufficient number of men to do the work, and that a large body of men be not hired one day only to be laid off the next, or in a short time, as has been the practice.

9. (a) Men in pure-fire house to receive $1.75 per day for ten hours. (b) And steady gang of not less than eight men to be a gang.

10. Furnace men to receive $2.40 per day for eight hours.

11. Stick-men to receive $2.40 per day for eight hours.

12. All men engaged in the present strike shall be taken back and given their former positions without discrimination or prejudice of any kind on account of their engaging in the present strike. Also the six men who were discharged before the strike."

The men who went on strike were engaged in various kinds of work throughout the gas plant—gas makers, boiler firemen, retort stokers, coke wheelers, general repairmen, coal conveyor attendants, clinkers and common laborers.

The situation out of which the strike grew was brought about by the Industrial Workers of the World, whose organizers attempted to found a local general union of all gas works employes. This was partly successful and the union was organized on May 15, and the men called out on strike June 3d. The strike lasted and the works were picketed until June 11th. No man positively known to have been concerned in the strike was reinstated.

The local lodge of the union has ceased to exist for the reason that all the men belonging to it have entered some other place of employment. The gas makers and boiler firemen had their working hours reduced from 12 to 10 hours per day. The working time and wages of all the other subdivisions of employment in the gas plant remained as these were before the strike.

JUNE 5.—Eighty employes of the People's Express Company of Newark quit work because of objections to a foreman. The strike lasted three days and was settled by a compromise. Wage loss, $350.

STRIKES IN SEVERAL INDUSTRIES OF PERTH AMBOY AND OTHER PARTS OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY THAT OCCURRED ABOUT THE SAME TIME.

JUNE 8.—An almost general strike of unskilled labor which for a time threatened to tie up most of the industries of Perth Amboy with those of other communities in its vicinity, and to require the presence of State troops as a means of keeping under control the riotously disposed element among the strikers and their friends, began on this date when 700 of the 900 em-

ployes of the Standard Underground Cable Co. of Perth Amboy went out on strike for an increase in wages, coupled with a reduction in working time from 10 to 9 hours per day. The strike sentiment spread with marvelous rapidity, so that within four or five days after its commencement practically all Perth Amboy plants engaged in widely varying lines of industry were deserted while their former employes were helping to swell the growing number of men and women who, with little or no notice to their employers, had responded to the apparently ever welcome call to join in a strike. In only two establishments in the city a sufficient number of workmen remained at their posts to prevent the necessity of a complete shut-down. The plants involved in the strike at Perth Amboy and Maurer were as follows:

	Number Employed.
Standard Underground Cable Co.	900
American Smelting & Refining Co.	1,800
Barber Asphalt Co.	900
Atlantic Terra Cotta Co.	550
Perth Amboy Cigar Co.	1,300
Rosenthal Handkerchief Co.	450

With the exception of a small number of the highly skilled workers in each of the above establishments who remained at their posts, and about 200 laborers each in the smelting and the asphalt works, the 5,900 men and women employed—practically all of them of the non-English speaking races—participated in the strike. Not all quit work of their own accord, however, although by far the largest number did so; of the others many joined the movement through fear of the consequences of refusal to do so, or were thrown into idleness because of the enforced suspension of work in the plants in which they were employed.

Four hundred and 200 strike breakers were employed by the Refining Co. and the Asphalt Co. respectively, all of whom were lodged and fed within the works while the strike lasted. In no case was the strike preceded by any statement of grievances, but soon after its commencement at each establishment demands for increases of wages ranging in amount from 10 to 20 per cent. and for the abolition of the bonus system, together with some change in objectionable features of the day and night shift division of labor, were made by all.

The officials of the Perth Amboy Chemical Company and the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. raised wages voluntarily by sums ranging from two to eight cents an hour, and were not troubled at any time during the strike. Although organizers of the American Federation of Labor and the Industrial Workers of the World were on the ground promptly after the trouble began, none of them seemed to have succeeded in securing the confidence of the strikers so far as to accept their guidance or permit themselves to be organized into unions.

The wages which the laborers had been receiving ranged from $1.25 to $1.60 per day, and the girls employed in the cigar and handkerchief factories were paid from 80 cents to $1.25 per day of ten hours. The increases demanded on the part of the laborers were to bring the range of wages up to from $1.60 to $1.75 per day, and by the girls of the cigar and the handkerchief

factories an average increase of about 25 per cent. The Smelting and Refining Company's laborers demanded an increase in wages of 15 cents or $1.75 per day instead of $1.60, the old rate. These men also demanded the abolition of the "bonus" system, which, they charged, was responsible for inducing employes to exert themselves beyond a proper limit of physical endurance in order to earn the additional money offered for continuous work under that plan.

The character of the work carried on in the smelting plant is such as can be performed only through the continuous operation of the plant day and night. The working force is therefore divided into day and night shifts with tours of duty ranging from eight to twelve hours, the majority working the longest period. As a means of inducing employes to work steadily the company has adopted a bonus system under which, in addition to the regular wage of $1.60 per day, a sum varying from $4.98 to $5.40 per month may be earned by men working full time. This would be equivalent to an increase in wages of from 16.6 cents to 18 cents per day for those reporting for twenty-six or twenty-eight of the thirty tours of duty each month. Under this arrangement it was possible to earn a wage slightly in excess of the $1.75 per day demanded by the strikers.

The bonus system was regarded by the company as an ideal solution of the wage problem, as it offered an increase greater than that demanded at the time of its adoption, provided only that the men to whom it applied worked steadily. A workman may be absent from two to four days or nights, as the case may be, without forfeiting his right to the bonus. Because of the intense heat in which the work is done absolutely steady attendance at the plant on the part of employes is not insisted upon. An occasional day of recuperative rest seems a necessity to even men of the strongest physique, but it is said that experience has shown a disposition on the part of many to plead fatigue when time had been lost for very different reasons. The managers, not being able to depend on the requisite number of workmen being present with each shift, were obliged to carry many extra laborers on the pay rolls in order to take the places of regular employes who had reported for work.

The laborers opposed the bonus system because, as claimed by them, it induces steadiness of work on the part of the men who are physically unfit to bear a strain so severe, and sets up a standard of sustained effort too high for others.

About three days after the commencement of the strike outbreaks of violence in one or another part of the territory covered became matters of frequent occurrence. Participants in the strike who manifested a desire to return to work were in many instances roughly handled. The disposition to riot increased as the idle crowds in the streets grew in number, and soon the ordinary police force of Perth Amboy found itself unequal to the task of preserving the peace. An attack by strikers and their sympathizers upon the plant of the American Smelting and Refining Co. resulted in one of their number being killed and several others wounded by pistol shots, clubs or stones. A wagon in which the police were conveying a prisoner to the station house was demolished and the man released; trolley cars were stoned and

their window broken by crowds that greatly outnumbered the police and emergency men everywhere. While 400 special deputies employed by the Smelting Company for the protection of its works were endeavoring to force a way through a dense crowd of hostile men that were gathered in front of the main gateway of the plant a fierce fight broke out between the opposing forces, which resulted in the death of one striker and the serious wounding of three others. Later in the same day a fight occurred between a large body of strikers and the guards of the Smelting Works, reinforced by special deputies sworn in by the Sheriff, as a result of which one man of the mob was killed and several others were seriously injured.

Acting under orders of the Governor of the State, the Adjutant General of the National Guard visited the scene of disturbance for the purpose of determining whether the situation warranted the calling out of State troops. This was decided to be unnecessary, as the Sheriff and the municipal authorities had the situation well in hand. Through efforts of the Adjutant General and the acting mayor of Perth Amboy, representatives of the strikers and proprietors of the establishments in which they had been employed were brought together in an amicable discussion of the differences between them. As a result of this conference the employes of the Atlantic Terra Cotta Company returned to work with an increase of one and one-half to two cents an hour for the various classes of work; the employes of the American Smelting & Refining Company returned under an agreement providing that the bonus system should be abolished and wage rates increased from fifteen to twenty cents per day, the minimum for laborers being fixed at $1.75 per day. Employes of the Standard Underground Cable Company returned with an increase of ten cents per day for men and five cents for women.

The Rosenthal Handkerchief Company's employes, who struck on June 12 for an increase of 25 per cent. in wages, returned to work on the 24th of the same month on practically the old terms. The strike of employes of the Perth Amboy Cigar Company, which began on June 8th, and continued until July 29th, was also a failure, in that the increase of wages and improvement on working conditions for which it was undertaken were not secured. This concern employs 1,300 operatives, principally girls, and the demands for the enforcement of which the strike was begun were: An increase of 2½ cents per hundred for making cigars and a revision of the rules under which fines, often of an inequitable character, had been imposed. The employes of the Barber Asphalt Co. returned to work on June 19. These men had been given an increase in wages about two weeks before the strike, and resumed work at the same rates.

In the meantime the strikes in the establishments along Staten Island Sound had extended from Perth Amboy to Carteret, Roosevelt borough and other nearby places where large numbers of laborers were employed, but in almost all cases the increases in wages demanded were either compromised or granted in full by employers, with but little loss of time, except in the case of two plants of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, at Roosevelt, the 600 employes of which quit work after having made a demand for an increase in wages of 20 cents per day, and a reduction of working time from 12 to 10 hours per day. The wages paid were $1.80 for a

12-hour day, and the demand was for $2.00 per day of 10 hours. The company claimed that it had been paying higher wages than its competitors, and that a contract existed between itself and its employes, under which notice of dissatisfaction on the part of either was to be given thirty days prior to January 1st. The company therefore regarded the action of the laborers as an abandonment of their jobs and closed up both plants.

From the outset the strike assumed a threatening aspect, and special deputies were engaged by the company and others by the county authorities to guard the works. A few days later both plants were reopened with a small force of newly employed laborers, many of whom were badly beaten by the strikers when caught outside the works. In an assault on one of the plants by a mob said to number not less than 1,000 persons one man was fatally and two others very seriously wounded by the fire of the defending force of deputies. Search lights were installed on the roofs to assist in repelling night attacks, two or three of which were made. The evident purpose of the strikers and their sympathizers seemed to be to destroy the works, as day and night, during the continuance of the strike, large numbers of men seemingly acting under orders were posted about the buildings.

Several attempts were made by the township authorities and others to bring about a settlement of the strike, but nothing came of them until on July 21st a committee representing the laborers and another composed of the Chemical Company officials came together and agreed on a plan of settlement under which all the strikers returned to work. Under the plan all the laborers were given their old places and such of them as had been in the company's employ for four years or over were to receive $2 per day; others to be paid at the same rate when they had a like period of service to their credit. This strike was a success, although the benefits immediately accruing from it were enjoyed by not more than one-half the number who took part in it. This strike lasted during twenty-six working days, and the wage loss was approximately $28,000.

The duration of the strikes and wage loss at the other plants referred to were as follows:

	Strike lasted	Wage loss
American Smelting & Refining Co.....	8 days.	$20,000
Barber Asphalt Company.....	8 "	10,000
Atlantic Terra Cotta Co.....	5 "	7,500
Standard Underground Cable Co.....	11 "	15,000
Perth Amboy Cigar Co.....	36 "	48,000
Rosenthal Handkerchief Co.....	12 "	4,000

The total wage loss which followed these strikes was, as shown by the figures, $132,500, and the extra expense caused to the county of Middlesex for the employment of special deputies to assist the municipal authorities in preserving the peace was reported at $12,000 more.

JUNE 10—Thirty laborers employed laying out a golf course for the Somerset Country Club quit work because a request they had made for $1.75 per day instead of the $1.50 which they were receiving had been refused. Other laborers were secured in their places at the old wage.

JUNE 11—Eighty employes of the C. V. Holl Refrigerator Works, at Trenton, quit work because a demand they had made for a decrease in working hours was refused. The demand included the same wages as had been received for the longer workday. The firm sent out notices of discharge to all its employes who had abandoned their positions, saying at the same time that they could apply for reinstatement only as individuals. The works were reopened on June 22, at which time a number of the old working force presented themselves for re-employment. The proprietor of the works regarded the strike as ended at that time, and declared that the places of those who had not returned would be filled by new men as fast as they could be secured. The wage loss was approximately $2,400.

JUNE 11—Seventy-five machine operators, helpers and laborers employed in the plant of the Empire Steel & Iron Co. at Oxford, quit work to enforce a demand they had made for an increase of 45 cents a day in the wages of machinists, and 42 cents a day for helpers and laborers. The strike lasted one week and was unsuccessful. Wage loss, $450.

JUNE 11—Twenty laborers employed by the Vulcanite Portland Cement Company, at Vulcanite, struck for an increase of wages. There being at the time no demand for its product, the mill was closed indefinitely, thus throwing 83 men into idleness as a direct result of the strike.

JUNE 12—Four hundred longshoremen employed on the piers of the Holland-American Company at Hoboken, quit work because of a belief that they were being discriminated against by the foreman in the matter of employment, in favor of non-union laborers. The position taken by the strikers, who were all members of the longshoremen's union, was that no non-union man should be employed until all belonging to their organization had been provided for. The strike lasted two days and was settled in favor of the men's contention, that in all dock work members of the union should have the preference for employment. The wage loss was approximately $2,400.

JUNE 21—One hundred and twenty-four employes of the Trimble Hat Co. at Orange, struck for an increase of wages, and returned on the old terms after eight days idleness. The wage loss was $2,000.

JUNE 22—Ten employes of the Newark Paraffine Parchment Paper Co., of Newark, quit work because of being required to work Saturday afternoon at the same rate of pay for the additional hours as that allowed for the ordinary working time. The strikers' position was that Saturday afternoon work should be regarded as overtime, and paid for at an increased rate. The strikers had not returned at the time these details were reported. Wage loss as stated, $100.

JUNE 24—Six laborers employed on the tracks of the Passaic & Delaware Branch of the D. L. & W. R. R., at Summit, struck for an advance of 10 cents per day in their wages, or from $1.50 to $1.60 per day. Other men were employed in their places.

JUNE 26—Nine workmen employed in the works of the East Jersey Pipe Company, at Paterson, went out on strike because of a refusal to grant them

an increase of wages. The strike lasted one week, and resulted in a compromise under which a part of the increase was allowed. Wage loss as reported, $124.

JUNE 30—Forty coach drivers employed by undertaker William Necker, at Union Hill, quit work because one of their number, failing to observe the rule of the stable, which requires all drivers to sign the register in the morning before beginning work, was paid only $1.50 for his day's work instead of $2.38, the customary wage for a full day. The employer transferred his horses and carriages to New York City, where they were distributed among eight other establishments owned by him. Three days later the strikers, abandoning the demand which led to the strike, requested to be reinstated. This the employer agreed to do, but the men were directed to report for work at the New York stables. The loss in wages was about $350, and the drivers will hereafter have to pay fare to and from New York City.

JULY 9—Three hundred freight handlers on the piers of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad terminal piers, at Hoboken, demanded an increase of one cent per hour in wages, and after a strike lasting half a day, the terms were agreed, to and the men returned to work. Wage loss, approximately $300.

JULY 11—One hundred and fifty freight handlers employed by the National Docks Storage Company, at Craven's Point, quit work because of dissatisfaction with their wages, which were $1.95 per day of ten hours. The increase was refused and the strikers' places were gradually filled by new men.

JULY 12—Four hundred freight handlers employed in the West Shore Railroad Company's yards, at Weehawken, quit work in sympathy with union longshoremen of the New York steamship piers who were on strike, and at the same time made a demand for an increase in wages from 19½ cents to 25 cents per hour. The company secured new men, and the strikers seeing their places being gradually filled applied for reinstatement on the old terms, and were taken back after six days' idleness. The wage loss was approximately $4,000.

JULY 12—A strike involving all the employes of the American Ice Company's plant at Camden, took place on this date. The strikers demanded a reduction of the hours of labor from 12 to 8 per day, and also an increase in wages, both of which were refused.

JULY 16—Two hundred and fifty laborers, members of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers Local Union, of Orange, quit work to enforce a demand they had made for an increase of 2½ cents per hour, which would bring their wages up from 20 cents to 22½ cents per hour. The strikers claimed that the increase had been promised to them by the contractors several months previous, and was to go into effect on July 1st. The employers refused to consider the demand on the ground that business conditions were not favorable. Efforts were made by the strikers to compel other gangs

of laborers employed on the public streets and on railroad work to join them and there was much intimidation and threats of violence which kept the police of Orange and neighboring towns busy endeavoring to preserve order. A conference between representative contractors and a committee of the laborers was held, at which an agreement was reached that the strikers should return to work at the old wage rates, which the contractors agreed to increase to 22½ cents per hour just as soon as the number of contracts in hand would warrant such a course. The strike lasted seven days, and the wage loss was $3,500.

JULY 19—Four teamsters employed by the Maher & Flockhart Iron Company, of Newark, struck to enforce a demand they had made for an increase in wages which would amount to a uniform rate of $15 per week for all. The wages formerly paid had ranged from $8 to $14 per week, the amount depending on experience and length of service. The strike was successful and work was resumed after four hours' idleness. Wage loss about $4.

JULY 22—Two hundred laborers employed at the Granton Stone Crusher Works of the Public Service Corporation, quit work to enforce a demand they had made for an increase in wages. After three days' idleness, all resumed work on the old terms. Wage loss, $800.

JULY 27—Five teamsters employed by Thos. F. Brennan, a contractor of Jersey City, struck because of refusal on the part of their employer to pay more wages. Other men were employed, and the strike was a failure.

JULY 29—Fifty garment workers employed by S. Altholz & Co., at Passaic, quit work to enforce a demand made for a large increase in wages and also the recognition of their union. The strike lasted two weeks, and was in every respect successful. The new wage scale provides $14 per week, for pressers, and $25 per week for cutters. The wage loss as reported, was $1,500.

JULY 29—Twelve linemen, and 6 groundmen, employed by the Commonwealth Water and Light Company, at Summit, quit work because of a refusal by the superintendent to increase the wages of two comparatively inexperienced men from $2.75 to $3.00 per day. The groundmen had been receiving $2 per day, and demanded instead of that arrangement, a flat rate of $12 per week. Under the per diem plan, the laborers complained of the amount of time lost on account of stormy weather. After a couple of days' idleness, the linemen obtained their increase, but the groundmen returned on the old terms. Wage loss, approximately, $120.

JULY 31—Five hod carriers employed by the contracting firm of Goltra & Cox, Westfield, struck for an increase of wages, and were replaced by new men.

AUGUST 2—One hundred and fifty cloak makers employed in the factory of Michaels Bros., at Hoboken, quit work because of dissatisfaction over wages, and also the fact that non-union men were employed by the firm on the same terms as members of the garment makers' union. Complaint was

also made that the doors of the workrooms and exits to fire escapes were habitually locked, thus greatly increasing the danger to operatives in case of fire. After the strike had been under way for three days, a gradual return of the strikers began, and continued until about August 10, when all were back in their places. The strike, which lasted six days, was a failure. The wage loss as reported, was approximately $900.

AUGUST 3—Forty-five teamsters and drivers employed by the trucking firm of John S. Geiger & Sons, of Newark, quit work because one of their number had been discharged and also to secure an increase of wages. The wage demand was for an increase from $13.50 to $15 per week for teamsters, and an increase from $12 to $13.50 per week for drivers of single horse vehicles. The strike, which lasted four days, was characterized by some disorder arising from the efforts of the company to operate its business with new men, and was finally settled by an agreement which conceded to the workmen practically every one of their demands. Under the terms of the contract agreed to by both sides, team drivers are to receive $15 per week, and others $13.50 until January 1st, 1913, when all employes will be paid a uniform rate of $15. Overtime will be paid for at the rate of 30 cents per hour, and for work on Sundays or holidays, time and a half will be paid. The wage loss was about $1,000.

AUGUST 9—Thirty laborers employed in the Water Department of the City of Trenton, went on strike because in compliance with an act of the Legislature of 1911 regulating the employment of men on State or municipal work, their working hours had been reduced from nine to eight per day. The laborers were content to work nine hours by which they had been earning $10.50 per week with a Saturday half-holiday, and did not desire the eight hour day if it involved any reduction of their wages. The question of what should be done was submitted to the Commission, and a decision reached to increase wages to 22 cents per hour, which will give the laborers 90 cents per week more for the eight hour day than they had been receiving for nine hours.

AUGUST 13—Twelve union machinists, employed by the firm of Strieby & Foote, Newark, quit work because a demand they had made for the discharge of an employe accused of being a strike-breaker, had been refused.

AUGUST 13—Twenty-eight men employed in the trunk factory of P. Steiger, Newark, quit work because one of their fellow workmen had been discharged by a foreman. The strike lasted 7 weeks and was a failure. Wage loss, $1,378.00.

AUGUST 13—Thirty-five laborers employed at laying gas mains in Newark, by the Public Service Corporation, went on strike because, as claimed by them, their wages had been reduced from $2.00 to $1.75 per day.

AUGUST 15—Fifteen men employed in the folding department of the Passaic Print Works, quit work because one of their number had been discharged and a woman employed in his place. The strikers demanded the

discharge of all females in the folding department, and an agreement on the company's part that only men shall be allowed to operate the folding machines. The strike lasted fifteen days, and was unsuccessful. Wage loss, approximately $400.

AUGUST 15—Twenty electricians, and ten helpers and apprentices employed by five firms of electrical contractors in Perth Amboy, struck for a higher wage scale, and a Saturday half-holiday. The journeymen electricians had been receiving $3.50, and wanted $4.00 per day. The helpers had been receiving $2.00 and demanded $2.25 per day. First year apprentices demanded an increase from $1.50 per day to $1.90. On August 22, an agreement was signed by the contractors and the representatives of the union, under which the Saturday half-holiday was allowed, but without pay; it was also provided that an increase of wages would be given annually which would, after four years, bring the scale up to $4 per day. The strike lasted six days, and the wage loss was approximately $340.

AUGUST 19—Seventy bricklayers, hod carriers and other laborers employed on the Y. M. C. A. building on Washington street, Newark, struck because four non-union ironworkers had been employed by the contractor to replace men who had gone on strike a couple of days previous because their shop steward had been discharged. The contracting firm employed new men in place of the strikers.

AUGUST 22—Fourteen carpenters and laborers employed on the Goerke-Kirch department store which was being erected at Elizabeth, quit work because the walking delegate of the carpenters' union had been denied admission to the building. The strikers returned to work next day after the contractors had agreed to allow the delegate to enter at any time. Wage loss, $60.

SEPTEMBER 4—An effort was made by the English speaking weavers of the Poidebard Silk Mills, at Jersey City, a committee of whom held a conference with the officers of the company, at which the wage scale prevailing when the strike was inaugurated early in August, was gone over and found to be in some respects higher than that paid in other mills of Hudson County. As the contrary view of the wage scale held by the Poidebard employes, was the direct cause of the strike, the committee left the conference for the purpose of laying the facts before a meeting of the strikers which was being held in a hall not far from the mills. The pacific purposes of the committee were however, defeated through the action of one of the most violent among the non-English speaking strike leaders, who urged his countrymen to continue the strike, and threatened that physical violence would be suffered by any among them who ventured to return to the mills until all demands were fully satisfied.

About 400 operatives were involved in this strike over a comparatively small difference in the wages, for, at the time of this writing, nearly eight weeks, and the wage loss thus far suffered was approximately $25,000. Nearly one hundred of the strikers had moved their families to other places where they had secured employment.

SEPTEMBER 4—Eighty miners, engineers and laborers of the Basic Ore Mining Co., at Oxford, quit work because an increase of wages averaging 20 cents per day for each man had been refused. The company offered an advance averaging 10 cents per day, which was refused. The mines were thereupon closed down.

SEPTEMBER 6—The machine printers, color mixers and block cutters employed by the wall paper manufacturing firm of Janeway & Company, at New Brunswick, went on strike to enforce a demand they had made for a guarantee of fifty weeks steady work, or rather fifty weeks full wages per year and a Saturday half-holiday for eight months in the year without deduction of wages, and also more pay. The strike extended to the plant of Janeway & Carpender, and both mills were closed down. At a conference of committees representing the strikers and employers, an understanding was reached under which an increase in wages, amounting to $2.00 per week was given to the printers and color mixers, together with a Saturday half-holiday for six months of the year, and a guarantee of forty-seven weeks full wages per year, regardless of there being enough work to run the factories during that time. This agreement was not ratified by the unions concerned, and on September 21st, the factories were opened with non-union labor. The wage loss at the time of this writing, was approximately $6,000.

SEPTEMBER 9—Forty laborers employed in the American Fertilizer Works, at Roosevelt, struck for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per day, and a reduction from 10 to 9 hours per day in working time. The strikers also demanded the immediate discharge of one of the foremen, who, it was claimed, had not treated them fairly.

SEPTEMBER 24—Thirty painters employed by several contractors at West Hoboken went on strike for an increase of twenty-five cents per day in wages, or from $2.75 to $3.00 per day in wages, and a Saturday half holiday without deduction of wages. The strike lasted six days, and ended in a victory for the painters. The wage loss was approximately $500.

Strikes and Lockouts.

The table which follows is a summary of the essential facts relating to the strikes of the year as set forth in the textual notes. The purposes for the advancement of which the strikes were undertaken, the number of persons who were voluntary or involuntary participants in them, the aggregate number of days idle in consequence of the strikes, the wage loss, and results reached, whether successful, partly successful, or total failure, are all given on this table under proper headings. The classification in this summary is by the causes for which the strikes were undertaken.

TABLE No. 13.

Strikes and Lockouts, from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912.

CAUSE OF STRIKES.	Number of Strikes	Number of Persons Involved.	Aggregate Number of Days Idle.	Aggregate Wages Lost.	Results of Strikes.*		
					Successful.	Partly Successful.	Failure.
For increase in wages	38	5,022	25,604	$46,923	4	9	23
For increase in wages and reduction in working hours	6	1,895	26,421½	45,800	2	1	2
Objection to foreman	6	353	1,762	2,274	1	1	4
For reduction in working hours	5	595	13,630	10,150	2	1	2
Against reduction in wages	3	63	63	115	..	..	2
For increase in wages and improvement in working conditions	3	1,791	52,610	52,500	..	..	3
Against discharge of fellow workmen	2	58	1,176	378	..	..	2
Against discharge of fellow workmen and for increase in wages	2	51	384	1,260	2	..	..
For increase in wages and Saturday half holiday	2	60	360	840	2	..	..
Misunderstanding regarding terms of settlement of previous strike	2	2,000	33,000	100,000	..	1	..
For increase in wages, abolition of bonus system, and change of day and night shift division of labor	2	2,700	21,600	30,000	1	..	1
Refusal to grant increase in wages, a nine hour workday, recognition of the union, and submission of all disputes to arbitration	1	35	2,450	5,250	..	..	1
To enforce a demand for piece work and to abolish a fining system	1	262	1,572	4,000	..	1	..
Dispute between unions	1	.....	.....	300	..	..	..
Against the introduction of 4 loom system, for increase in wages, and recognition of the union	1	5,000	480,000	800,000	..	1	..
Against readjustment of piece prices	1	25	.....	.....	..	..	1
For increase in wages, recognition of union, and abolition of night work	1	2,400	72,000	350,000	..	..	1
For recognition of the union, and establishment of closed shop	1	40	160	400	..	..	1
Against increase in working hours	1	21	126	197	..	..	1
For increase in wages, abolition of bonuses and fines, recognition of union and its shop committee, and double pay for overtime	1	3,875	116,250	119,000	..	..	1
Abolition of four loom system, increase in wages, overtime paid at time and a half, and recognition of union	1	1,720	44,720	240,000	..	1	..
For advance in piece prices, and recognition of union	1	300	6,300	6,000	..	..	1
For increase in wages, recognition of union, and discharge of non-union men	1	50	.....	2,400	..	1	..
Uniform wage rate, 8 hour work day, and full recognition of the union	1	2,200	79,200	110,000	..	..	1

TABLE No. 13.—(Continued).

CAUSE OF STRIKES.	Number of Strikes	Number of Persons Involved.	Aggregate Number of Days Idle.	Aggregate Wages Lost.	Results of Strikes.*		
					Successful.	Partly Successful.	Failure.
Against working with non-union men	1	70	.....	.....	..	..	1
Against docking system	1	137	342½	$450	..	1	..
For increase in wages, reduction in working hours, and recognition of union	1	260	2,080	.....	..	1	..
Against preference being shown non-union men in matter of employment	1	400	800	2,400	1	..	..
Against working Saturday afternoon without overtime pay	1	10	.....	100	..	..	..
In sympathy with fellow workman who was docked for breaking rules	1	40	120	250	..	..	1
In sympathy with other strikers and for increase in wages	1	400	2,400	4,000	..	..	1
Against refusal to discharge suspected strike breaker who had been working with them	1	12	.....	.....	..	..	..
Against a woman being employed in a discharged fellow workman's place	1	15	225	400	..	..	1
Because walking delegate was not admitted to factory	1	14	14	60	1	..	..
For guarantee of 50 weeks' steady work, and Saturday half holiday for 8 months without deduction in wages	1	.....	.....	6,000	..	..	..
Disagreement over wage scale	1	400	19,200	25,000	..	..	1
Other causes	1	65	65	.....	..	..	1
Totals	97	32,344	1,004,635	$1,966,547	16	19	53

*Nine of the strikes recorded in the table were still unsettled when this report was compiled.

The total number of strikes shown on the above table for the twelve months covered by the record, is 97; for the next preceding twelve months the number was 74, an increase of 23, or a small fraction less than 31 per cent. The number of persons involved was 32,344, against 17,886 in 1911; the aggregate number of days idle was 1,004,635 against 115,982 in 1911; the aggregate amount lost in wages was $1,966,547, against $304,702 in 1911. Of the eighty-eight strikes that had been carried to a conclusion during the year, only 16, or 18 per cent. were successful; 19, or a fraction more than 21 per cent. were partly successful, and 53, or 61 per cent. were utter failures.

Increase of wages produced 38 strikes, two of which had not been settled when the inquiry was closed; of the thirty-six that had reached a conclusion, only 4 were fully successful, 9 partly successful, and 23 were total failures. Increase of wages, coupled with reduction in working hours, was responsible for 6 strikes, the results of which were 2 successful, 1 partly successful, 2 failures and one, the conclusion of which was not reported. Objection to working under foremen caused 6 strikes, 1 successful, 1 partly successful and 4 failures. Of the thirty-seven causes of strikes shown by this table, eighteen represent disputes over the question of wages alone, or wages in combination with some other demand such as reduction of working time, recognition of union, or excluding non-union men from employment. The demands made in some instances are so radical and numerous as to suggest the reflection that in the event of success, such strikes would deprive employers of all real control over their business affairs. For instance—one group of strikers, numbering 3,875 persons, employed by the same firm, demanded an "increase in wages, abolition of bonuses (paid to such workmen as made full time) and of fines, recognition of a newly-formed union and its shop committee, and double pay for overtime." This strike lasted thirty days, caused a wage loss of $119,000, and resulted in a total failure.

The table which follows gives a classification of strikes by general occupations, with details relating to the numbers involved, wage loss, etc., presented in the same form as the data contained on the first table. Of the entire 97 strikes, 60, or 61 per cent. of the total number occurred in manufacturing plants, and these furnished 26,488, or 81 per cent. of the total number involved in all the strikes of the year; upwards of 92 per cent. of the total wage loss resulted from these strikes. The unusual predominance of manufacturing industry in the labor disturbances of 1911-12, was very largely due to the activity in this State of a comparatively new, but avowedly radical or even revolutionary labor organization of international character, called the "Industrial Workers of the World." Through the instrumentality of this body, the employes of many of the largest textile mills in Passaic and Hudson Counties, and those of the clay working plants and smelting works of Middlesex County, were induced to inaugurate strikes which, in the matter of duration and numbers involved, have had no parallel in the experience of recent years. The average wage loss per operative engages in these strikes was $70.00.

The next largest group appearing in the strike record is the building and construction workmen, of whom there were 3,413 engaged in thirteen strikes of greater or less duration. Laborers on streets, railroads, etc., to

the number of 921, took part in 10 strikes which were for the most part of brief duration, as the wage loss averages only $3.25 for each participant. The teamsters had 7 strikes; freight handlers, 4; street railway employes, 2, and electricians, 1. The results of these strikes for each, and for all these industrial groups, whether successful, partly successful, or total failures, are clearly shown on this table.

TABLE No. 14.

Strikes and Lockouts by Occupations for the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1912.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Strikes.	Number Involved in Strikes.	Aggregate Number of Days Idle.	Loss in Wages.	Result of Strikes.		
					Successful.	Partly Successful.	Failure.
Operatives in manufacturing plants	60 (1)	26,488	905,801	$1,812,548	6	14	33
Laborers, street, railroad, etc	10 (2)	921	2,340	2,995	2	..	7
Building construction workmen	13 (3)	3,413	89,624	136,360	2	3	7
Freight handlers	4	1,250	3,350	6,700	2	..	2
Teamsters	7	189	853	2,234	3	1	3
Street railway employes	2	53	2,486	5,370	..	1	1
Electricians	1	30	180	340	1	..	..
Totals	97	32,344	1,004,634	$1,966,547	16	19	53

(1) Seven strikes still unsettled on September 30, 1912.
(2) One strike still unsettled on September 30, 1912.
(3) One strike still unsettled on September 30, 1912.

On the following table the strikes for the year are classified by localities; the number reported for each city, town or village is grouped together under the heading of the counties in which these minor civil divisions are situated.

TABLE No. 15.

Strikes and Lockouts by Localities for the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1912.

LOCATION.	Number of Strikes.	Number Involved in Strikes.	Aggregate Number of Days Idle.	Loss in Wages.
Bergen County:				
Edgewater	1	507	2,028	$6,125
Garfield	1	3,875	116,250	119,000
Hackensack	1	40	160	400
Lyndhurst	1	25	250	750
Burlington County:				
Burlington	1	16	32	270
Camden County:				
Camden City	2	101	152	359
Essex County:				
Bloomfield	1	60	60	.....
Montclair	1	600	7,200	15,000
Newark	13	3,159	85,966	113,332
Orange	4	642	4,314	9,500
Hudson County:				
Harrison	1	9	108	270
Hoboken	4	856	2,054	3,880
Jersey City	4	755	19,800	25,800
Town of Union	1	40	120	250
Weehawken	4	5,020	119,120	594,000
West Hoboken	2	38	228	700
West New York	2	422	1,477	2,200
Mercer County:				
Hightstown	1	137	342	450
Trenton	7	272	3,695	8,000
Middlesex County:				
Highland Park	1	200	600	450
Maurer	2	920	7,200	10,000
New Brunswick	2	80	1,120	10,000
Perth Amboy	9	5,141	79,980	95,640
Roosevelt	2	640	15,600	28,000
South River	1	150	1,200	900
Monmouth County:				
Long Branch	1	14	.....	.....
Seabright	1	50	.....	2,400
Morris County:				
Madison	1	60	.....	200
Ocean County:				
Point Pleasant	1	150	1,050	1,700
Passaic County:				
Hawthrone	1	21	126	197
Passaic	2	65	325	1,900
Paterson	5	6,530	513,119	900,229
Pompton Lakes	1	75	.....	.....
Somerset County:				
Somerville	1	30	.....	.....
Union County:				
Elizabeth	2	20	122	310
Linden	1	75	150	220
Plainfield	1	400	12,400	6,800
Rahway	1	65	195	500
Summit	4	354	6,366	6,165
Westfield	1	5	.....	.....
Warren County:				
Oxford	2	155	450	450
Phillipsburg	1	450	675	.....
Vulcanite	1	20	.....	.....
Totals	97	32,344	1,004,635	$1,966,547

As shown by the above table, fourteen of the twenty-one counties of the State had one or more strikes during the year. In the matter of total number of these disturbances, Essex County leads with 19; Hudson and Middlesex are second and third with 18 and 17 strikes respectively; Hudson, Middlesex and Passaic, in the order named, lead in the numbers involved; and Passaic, Hudson and Essex are in advance of all other counties in the important matter of wage loss.

The table below shows the strikes of the year classified according to the months in which they occurred.

October	7	April	12
November	6	May	17
December	6	June	14
January	3	July	11
February	3	August	10
March	4	September	4